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THE *Country*  
GUIDE

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**WABASSO COTTONS**



Photo by Eva Luoma

## THE *Country* GUIDE

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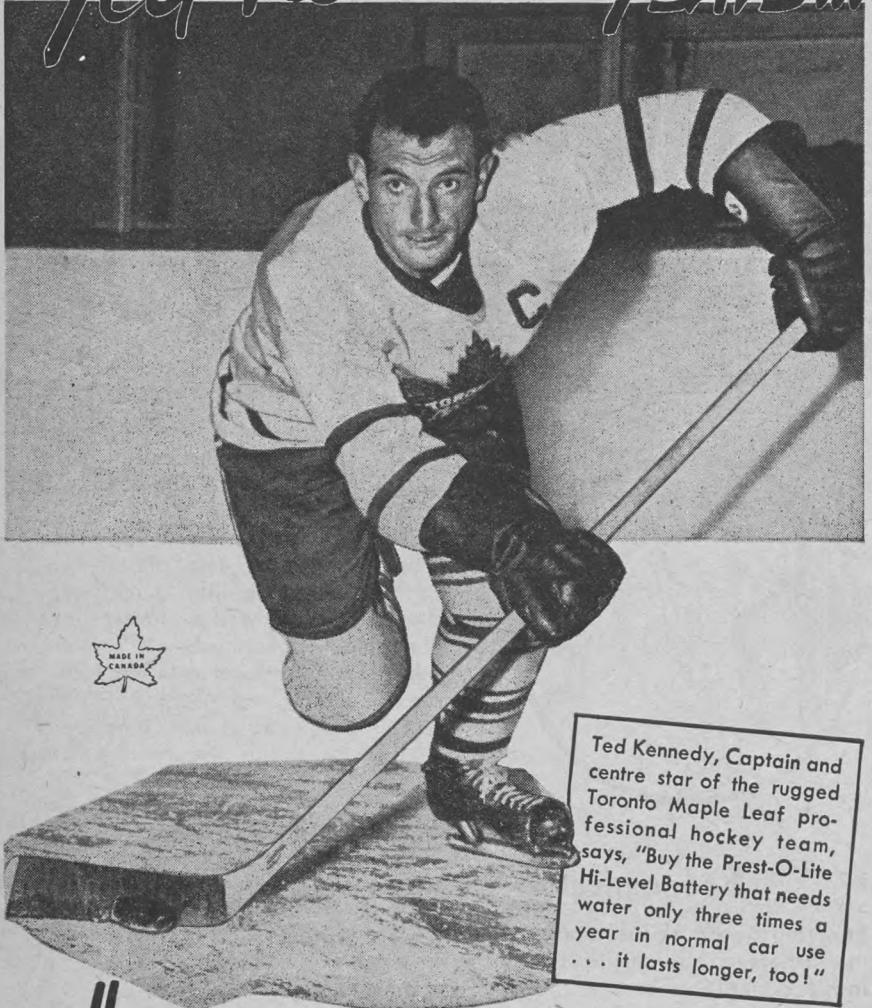
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## India's Food Problem

*Agriculturally backward, India is making strong efforts to become self-sufficient in feeding her people and raising their standards of living*

THE population of India is 361 million, or 246 people per square mile. It is generally assumed that India's huge population, which is increasing at the rate of approximately 1.3 per cent per year, is larger than her land area will support. This, say the representatives of the Indian government, is not true. They quote the population of England and Wales as 750 persons per square mile; Belgium, 708; prewar Germany, 382; Italy, 381, and Japan, 426. They also point to the fact that whereas India's population increased 18.4 per cent between 1941 and 1951, the increase of population of the United States was 14.5 per cent between 1940 and 1950.

The Indian government points with justice to the fact that the real problem is under-production, both agriculturally and industrially. For example, the average yield of corn in India is 803 pounds per acre; in the United States, it is 1,579 pounds. Rice averages 1,240 pounds per acre in India, and 2,185 pounds in the United States. The yield of wheat is 660 pounds in India (11 bushels), and 812 pounds (13.5 bushels) in the United States. A survey of wheat production in India by F.A.O. indicated that production could be increased 20 per cent in ten years, and that additional increases in yields after ten years could bring the total increase up to 50 per cent.

In 1947, the Indian Ministry of Food and Agriculture launched a five-year "Grow More Food" plan, which was to have been completed by April, 1952. Unfortunately, during the five-year period, increase in farm production was not as substantial as had been hoped for. By the end of 1951, there were 126 million people under rationing. One of the principal difficulties in carrying out the five-year plan has been that producers have been inclined to divert land to the growing of cash crops. As a result, the area under cotton increased by nearly 3.7 million acres in three years, while oilseeds were increased by 2.4 million acres, and the area under jute cultivation nearly doubled. By the beginning of 1952, the total increase of the principal cash crops amounted to 7.4 million acres. Most of this was diverted from the production of cereals. In 1951, official procurement of food grains from rural areas was 3.43 million tons, or one million tons less than in 1950.

India's Planning Commission has outlined a five-year plan for the development of agriculture and industry, but flatly states that India cannot achieve self-sufficiency even by 1955-56, notwithstanding an estimated additional production of 7.2 million tons of food grains during the five-year period ending in that year. Increased population is estimated as likely to total 26 millions in this period, and at the rate of 13½ ounces per adult, per day, the population increase alone would use up all of this increase, except 300,000 tons which would be available for the remaining population. On this basis, India's food deficit, now approximately ten per cent, will remain practically unaltered by 1956.

The "Grow More Food" plan has been revised somewhat, and will now link additional production with procurement, to provide that 60 per cent of increased production in intensively farmed areas must be surrendered to the procurement authorities for distribution to other parts of the country. Where this is not done, financial assistance by the government will be withheld. Emphasis also will be placed on permanent rather than on periodic schemes; and closer supervision will be maintained by the central government over the actual execution of schemes in the various states. Moreover, efforts in the "Grow More Food" campaign will be concentrated in selected zones best suited to rapid increase in production.

In 1951, India imported 4,723,729 tons of food grains, out of a planned importation of 5.44 million tons. In June, 1951, India and the United States signed a 35-year wheat loan agreement. Last year, the U.S. supplied more than one million tons of wheat on loan account to India, plus a further 800,000 tons. Of India's total imports of food grains in 1951, Canada supplied 327,930 tons, or a little under 11 million bushels.

By the end of 1955-56, India plans to bring under irrigation an additional 8.8 million acres; to restore four million acres of fallow land to cultivation; and to reclaim 1.5 million acres. Admittedly, India has a long way to go. Only six per cent of the waters of Indian rivers is put to any use, and 80 per cent of India's cultivated acreage is unirrigated. Wasteland is estimated at more than 68 million acres.

To overcome the present under-production, India plans to spend more than \$400 million for agricultural and rural development, or 12.8 per cent of the total government outlay during the five-year plan; and in addition a further \$945 million is earmarked for irrigation and power projects. Early in March this year, a \$48 million fertilizer plant at Sindri was formally opened with a stated capacity of 350,000 tons of fertilizer per year, or enough to feed an estimated seven million people per year on the food grains they need.

The other side of India's food problem is the problem of absentee landlordism, and the small scattered holdings. Several states have passed bills to abolish the landlord system, and to turn the land over to the people who till it. The average size of an agricultural holding is between three and five acres in India, as compared with 21 acres in Britain.

Even the small three-to-five-acre holdings are cut up into numerous scattered strips of land. This makes economical farming impossible, and the problem is being approached by way of co-operative village management. As a result, India now leads the world in the number of agricultural co-operatives. In Madhya Pradesh alone, 2,433,000 fragmentary plots have been consolidated into 36,000 holdings, thus making it possible to set up irrigation systems and to use tractors. The government assists with loans and extension services.

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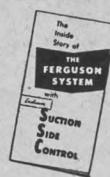
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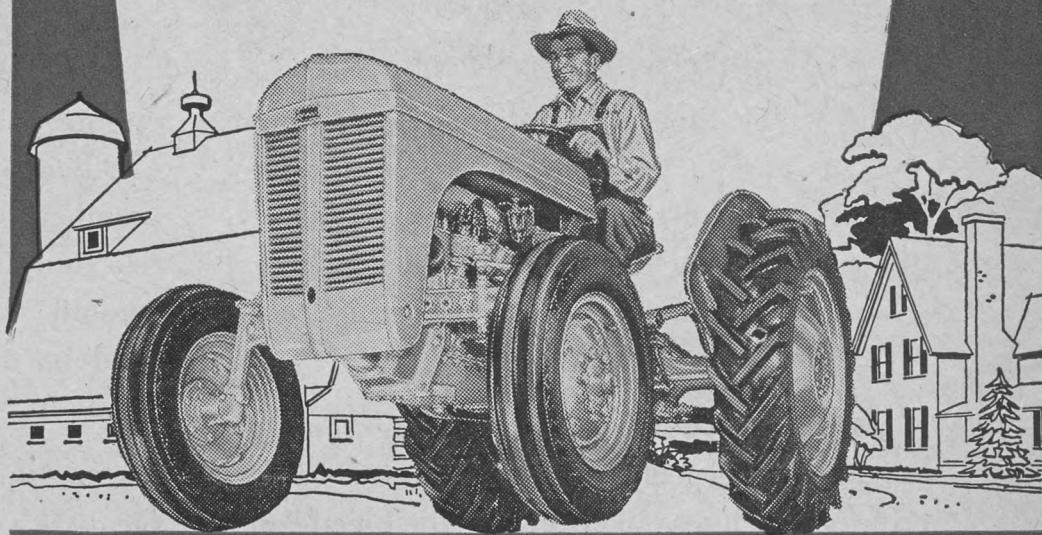
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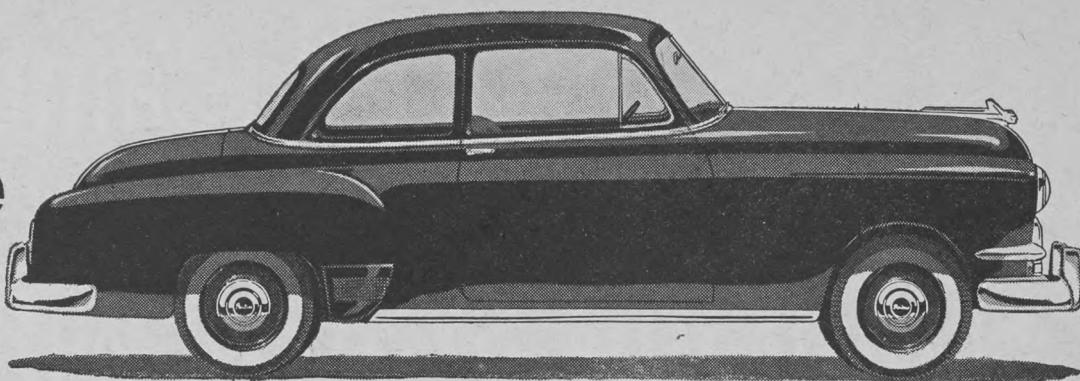
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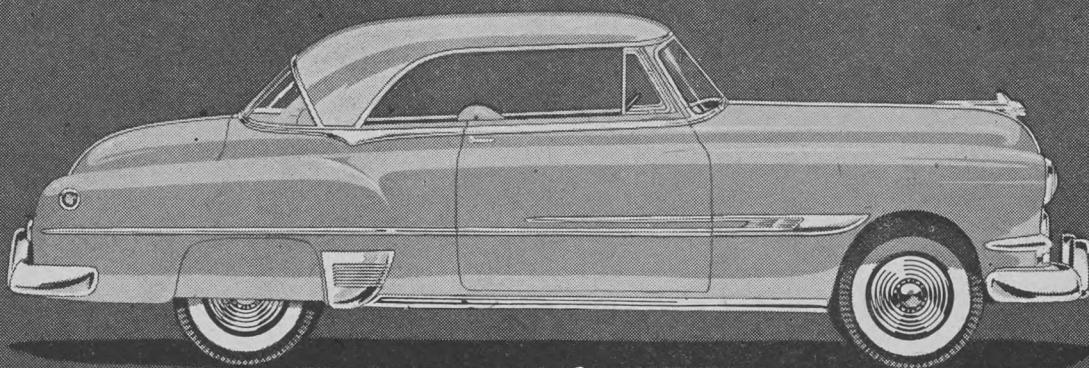
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Illustrated—Fleetleader Special 2-Door Sedan

# In the Luxury Field



Illustrated—Chieftain Catalina "8"

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# FOOD for the Hungry

*A revealing and telling story of the development and achievements of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*



F.A.O. originated at the Hot Springs Conference called by the late President Roosevelt in 1943. The purpose of that Conference was not to deal with wartime food supplies, for which machinery already existed. Its purpose was two-fold: First, to appraise the postwar situation in food and agriculture and to make recommendations for meeting it; and second, to plan for the future development of agriculture and improved nutrition throughout the world.

Despite the protests of the Russians against excluding war food needs, the Conference adhered to its terms of reference. Many recommendations were made that were implemented in the early postwar period. Among them was the appointment of an Interim Commission, through which F.A.O. was established in 1945, when, at a conference in Quebec, 38 governments accepted membership in it, and appointed its first director-general, Sir John Boyd Orr, of Scotland. When the United Nations was established in 1946, F.A.O. became one of its specialized organizations.

F.A.O. grew steadily and now has 67 member countries, including Germany and Japan. Russia took an active part in the Interim Commission and had a delegation at Quebec, but did not accept membership. Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia all joined in the early years, but only Yugoslavia remains a member. Dr. Norris E. Dodd, formerly assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, succeeded Sir John Boyd Orr, who resigned in 1948, and at the Conference held last fall in Rome, Italy, Dr. Dodd's term of office was extended for two years.

F.A.O.'s first task was to establish an organization with a staff gathered together from several countries. To secure a high level of competency in such a staff was not a simple undertaking in 1946, when many countries had few top-level people to spare, and when information concerning qualifications of candidates in the various fields of activity throughout the world was not as readily available

as it is today. The director-general proceeded slowly, but succeeded in manning the organization with a reasonably representative, competent staff which has since been greatly strengthened.

The next task of F.A.O. was to familiarize the governments and peoples of the countries it was intended primarily to help, with the purposes of F.A.O. and to explain to them the nature of the services

it was prepared to render. At the same time, it was almost equally necessary to acquaint governments and peoples of the countries from whom co-operation and continued support was essential, with the need and value of much of the work.

The first director-general was a fortunate choice for this task. He planted the concept of F.A.O. in the minds of people everywhere. Those of us who have lived our lives in countries where agriculture

by G. S. H. BARTON

has been so largely built through technical service and is so dependent on it, realize that such development is a time-consuming process and that the more primitive the practice the more slowly will change take place. Even in countries with advanced development there is always a great lag in the application of knowledge, despite the continuous distribution of information, including well organ-



*Above: Half the world depends chiefly on rice for food. F.A.O. operates a rice-breeding station at Orissa, India, through its Commission.*

*Left: An entomologist studies the South American locust at Nicaragua in the F.A.O. laboratory there.*

*Below: Animal diseases cause great losses of food the world over. Here, vaccination of cattle under an F.A.O. program is under way.*

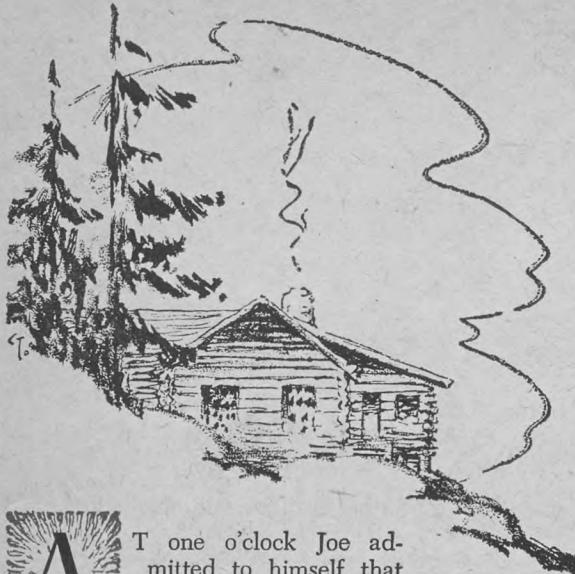


[U.N. photos]

ized extension and demonstration services. We know, too, that as the service expands and the need for it widens, financial provision for it seldom evokes enthusiasm in either public or governmental circles.

F.A.O. is not a research organization. Its major function is to collect and distribute information and to assist governments and people to use it. In the discharge of these functions it does have to conduct certain types of investigation. It does assist countries, through its specialists, in developing research work for their own special benefit, when they are in a position to undertake such work; and it does endeavor to co-ordinate research work and technical services through the co-operation of governments.

In the early years, circumstances compelled F.A.O. to devote much time to doing two things: building up its information, which in many countries meant creating the means to procure it; and in helping to find ways of solving particular problems in countries that (Please turn to page 46)



**A**T one o'clock Joe admitted to himself that he was tired. The music seemed to have turned into discord, the babble of voices roared in his ears. He stood at the edge of the crowd and looked cynically about him. Lord what a way to dance. The tempo had increased until it sounded frenzied. He longed to slip away, but courtesy bade him stay. Only Willow seemed cool and restful, a bit of oasis in a desert. His head throbbed from the noise that grew steadily more unbearable. If only he could go without offending them.

Angus noticed that Joe looked tired.

He went to his son and said in a low voice. "Aren't ye about ready to come home, lad? I've been ready to leave these past three hours. I'm not used to stayin' up late."

Joe found his hosts and hostesses, thanked them for the entertainment and hurried out.

The two men walked home in silence, only too thankful to get outside.

In the big living room in Angus' quarters, Joe felt himself relax. He pushed out the big windows and breathed deeply of the cool night air. "Well, Dad," he said softly to the silver-haired patriarch, "I'm really home now."

The old man smiled. "Yes, lad. It's a verra long time since ye left."

He said nothing of the lonely evenings he had spent in this room, thinking of his three loved ones, of the loneliness that had eaten deep into his proud old heart. Angus Quincey was not a man of words. All he said was, "It's a verra long time."

**J**OE sat down in the big easy chair and drew out his pipe. His father had never touched tobacco in any form, considering it a waste of hard-earned money, and Joe knew he disapproved to see his son indulge, but this was a special night. Tonight he was a privileged person, and his father would not mind.

The old man busied himself in the big oak cabinet. "Will ye hae a drink, laddie?"

Joe opened his eyes in surprise.

"It's good rum, laddie. It wouldnae hurt ye just this once. I'll mak it a wee one."

Joe accepted the glass. It was a wee one indeed, but it warmed his body and relaxed his nerves.

Angus took a sip inhaling the pungent aroma with obvious pleasure. "Ah, that is verra good," he said. "That brawl yonder is enough to dr-ive a man to drink. But they meant it kindly."

"Yes, it was getting a bit noisy toward the end,"

Joe replied. "But heaven knows I should be used to noise. There was plenty of it in our mess almost every day when we weren't on duty. It drove me out many a time."

His father peered at him from under bristling brows. With characteristic abruptness he said, "You got a bum leg, eh? Better favor it a bit, lad, and take things easy for a while. Go out fishin' an' huntin' and roam around in the woods as long as ye like. Ye must not feel bound by any sense o' duty to be stayin' in the house with me. I'm happy enough t' hae ye back here in Pelican, out o' danger."

Joe smiled, the same sweet smile of his mother that had charmed the heart of the dour Scotchman years before. It brought a burning sensation into Angus' throat.

"Ah lad," he said softly, "Ye are so like yer little mother. Ye seem t' hae become more like her since ye went away." Very rarely had Angus spoken of his wife to her son.

Joe leaned forward, his dark eyes kindling. "You must have loved her a great deal, Dad." He too spoke softly, as if he was afraid to frighten away the ghost of his mother that seemed to stand between them.

"Aye, lad, I loved her with all the love a man can give to a good woman." He leaned back and closed his eyes. Joe looked at his father's face. Even now, the mention of her, softened it almost beyond recognition. His stern old father, who almost never smiled.

everyone, and she won the love o' the reserved rather cold Scot I was then. To me she was like a ray of sunshine, warming the very cockles o' my heart, and yet I was afraid. I couldnae ask her, a young and lovely creature to share my life. I was too auld, too dull for a creature like her, so I silenced my heart and said nothing." Angus opened his eyes. "Do ye know what yere mither did, lad? She asked me to marry her. She said she was tired o' waitin' for me to get around to it, and would I please marry her and make her verra happy."

The eyes of Angus were soft and tender. "The courage o' her, a little slip o' a girl, barely reachin' up to ma hert."

He was lost in memory for a long time. Joe found himself suddenly envying his father whose life had been rich and full in a way he had never experienced himself. His happiness had been short, but so complete it had warmed the rest of his life. Joe realized for the first time how empty and aimless his own life had become and was filled with a vague restlessness and discontent.

**A**NGUS stirred and opened his eyes. "When she left me, something was burned out of ma' soul. But I hope lad, that some day you will find a love as satisfying and complete as mine was. I wouldnae like to see ye miss the greatest thing in life. Ye never really live until ye find someone ye can love more than ye love yerself." He sighed and got up. "Tis verra late, lad. We best get to bed."

"Good-night, Dad," Joe said softly and left the room.

Angus followed his son with his eyes and sighed. Joe would love as he had done, only once. He shook his head and sighed again, then he blew out the light and went to his room.

Upstairs in his room, Joe paced the floor, wide awake, restless. The room seemed close and small. He threw open the windows, leaned on the sill and looked out. He

could hear the music faint and far away. Lights twinkled in the Hatchery. The McTavishes were home. Soft laughter reached him from the shadows by the pine trees. Lovers at a rendezvous, most likely. Willow's face seemed to smile at him with beckoning red lips. Tomorrow he would take Willow out on the Rover. He could even take her tonight. He knew she would leave the dance if he asked her to. Joe looked at the trellis he had used so often to leave his room at night when his father was asleep. A whimsical smile crossed his face. It would be fun to climb the trellis again. He took off his shoes and found his moccasins in the cupboard. Very cautiously he eased his foot over the sill, clinging to the edge until his feet found footholds in the trellis. Hand over hand he went. The trellis creaked protestingly under his weight; the rustling vines bent but did not give. Joe reached the ground safely, grinning to himself.

An adventurous spirit seized him as he vaulted the fence and walked up the path. Bright moonlight flooded the world. He forgot Willow and was caught by the spell of the night. He turned to the woods, ambling slowly down the little path leading to the river.

All restlessness and discontent were dispelled as he walked deeper and deeper into the silent forest. A whip-poor-will sent out its plaintive call in the night. Joe whistled an answer and after a moment the bird called again, "whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will." From far off in the pine grove to the north came the hoot of an owl. The forest was awake and teeming with life. Westward from the lagoon Joe heard the sharp slap as a beaver struck the water with his big, flat tail.

Joe's eyes gleamed as he scanned the ragged crests of the pines through which shafts of moonlight filtered, to the dark of the sky above, glittering with stars. This was his world; this was where he belonged; this was where his thoughts were

# Tanya

by KRISTINE BENSON KRISTOFFERSON

***In this second, thrilling instalment of a new serial, Donald McTavish discovers Tanya's reason for seeking refuge at Pelican Bay. Joe visits old friends and haunts. A talk with his father renews the flames of old memories and he finds a present challenge in the warm eyes of Willow Lebatt***

"She was verra young when I met her. I come here to make a fortune intendin' t' leave as soon as that was accomplished." He opened his eyes and smiled humorously at his son. "I hae nae made it yet, lad. Ah, such are the dreams o' the young. I was a lonely lad, all ma life. My step-father was a hard man. I hae nae doot he was a just man and he didna mean to be harsh, but he never showed us any affection and verra little interest. I left home at the age of twelve for Liverpool to earn a fortune, intendin' tae come back to the far-rm and take my brothers and sisters to America."

The old man smiled again. "Like a true Scotchman, I was always plannin' to make that fortune. I came to America and went to work for the Hudson's

Bay Company. I didna hae' the knack of making friends, and I was always just a little out o' things. I was thirty-four when I came to Pelican Bay and met yer little mother."

"She was full o' joy and laughter, friendly to



Across the river a tiny yellow gleam of light was shining.

when his crew said he was in a dark-brown study settling the problems of war.

Porky was the only one who had known of what he was thinking. Porky, that poor lonesome kid from the prairie, who thought only of going back to the farm. They sat together by the hour, the two of them, each one singing the praises of his own favorite spot on earth, believing for a little while that there was no war, no danger, no fears of death, for they were back home.

ONCE porky had said almost reluctantly, "Hang it, Joe, you make me want to see your river. Maybe I will some day, when this war is over. Some day when the fall work is done on the farm I'll take me a trip to visit you, and I'll see for myself if your blessed old river is as fascinatin' as you seem to think it is. Yes, sir, I'll see your Pelican River and judge for myself. Me, I like the wheat fields, yellow and swayin' in the breeze. Nothin' on earth like it anywhere. I can hardly wait to get back." Always at this point Porky's blue eyes grew dreamy. "I'll get up at the crack o' dawn the first morning I'm home and ride over the old trails on Pinto and see every blessed spot I love. I'll swim in the old creek then I'll fish until noon, then I'll build me a fire and fry my catch. By gosh I could eat four trout right now. Then I'll be satisfied, to spend the afternoon visitin' with Ma," he finished with a grimace. "I'll stand by the fence and watch my wheat, miles and miles of it, Joe, as far as the eye can see, ripplin' and noddin' in the sunset. Oh it makes me feel good just to talk about it."

Porky would never see his wheat fields again. Porky was dead. Yet somehow the soul of Porky seemed to be moving there beside him, keeping the promise he had made that some day he would see Pelican River.

Strange thoughts came into Joe's mind. He felt that he was pointing out the mystery, the beauty of the forest to Porky. "Look, Porky, there goes the horned owl. Watch his flight. Doesn't it remind you of the big Catalinas we saw one day in Scotland? They swooped on their prey in the ocean. Big game that was. This owl is probably swooping down on an unsuspecting mouse. Hear that crashing over there? We've probably startled a sleeping deer. I wish we could see it."

The path wound in and out, sometimes going through a small clearing flooded with moonlight, while sometimes the trees met overhead shutting

out all light, making the going difficult. Joe skirted the swamp where the mosquitoes hummed in droves. At Silver Bush Grove he stopped for a moment. The trees were thinning a little and Joe knew the river lay just ahead. He could see it now, shining like a silver ribbon through the trees.

His footsteps quickened. He brushed aside the low branch of a spruce, then he was standing on the edge of the bank. Below him stretched the river, sparkling and mysterious, filled with cool light and shadows, beautiful in its quiet strength, calling to him as it had always called, fascinating him as it had always done. He stood and listened to the music of the river. His mother had said before he was born, "He will love and understand nature, this little son of mine."

His eyes swept the length of the river where the bend hid it from view. Tomorrow he would get the *Rover* into shape and follow its many twists and turns for miles westward. Joe sat down and drew out his pipe. He had no way of knowing that on the opposite bank not far up the river, someone else was sitting beside the river, hating it, fearing it, for what it might do to her. Tanya Ellis sat with her head buried on her knees, so that she would not see the river, but she could not escape its relentless murmur.

Day was breaking when Joe climbed the trellis and went to bed.

IT was not until the afternoon of the following day that Joe was able to get away from the house to see his boat.

All morning the good women of Pelican straggled in with cakes and fish and preserves to tempt the appetite of the airman about whom there seemed to be such an air of glamour. To the people who had never gone further away than to the city of Winnipeg, Joe's going overseas sounded like an adventure.

Nor did these good women leave right away. They stood around, giggling, hoping to carry back to their neighbors some choice bit of gossip. ("He told me he had a girl, a girl in the city. She'll be here any time now." . . . "He said he had been quite

frightened during his first raid." . . . "He saw a robot plane come over London." . . . "He told me about his chat with the King.")

But they were disappointed for Joe said none of these things. He merely thanked them courteously and asked them questions about their own families. Where was Lawrence? In Scotland? Oh, a pretty place, Scotland. Yes, he had been there several times. Hospitable people, the Scotch. No, he had not seen Lou Bates in London. Yes, he was glad to be home.

With this meagre gleanings of information they had to be content. The more imaginative ones filled in the gaps themselves hinting darkly to their neighbors about this and that, a thing that Joe had implied. Mrs. Wolfe confided as much to Martha, that Joe had almost lost his leg. Martha repeated it to Mrs. Robertson who told Mrs. Ottertail who

added a bit to the story, and by eleven o'clock Joe's leg had been amputated and he was wearing an artificial one and that's why he hadn't run yesterday at the ball game.

By the time Mrs. Shorting arrived, Joe was getting a bit tired of their questions and he said very little. Mrs. Shorting drew her own conclusions and told her best friend that Joe had been disappointed in love. Willow made an excuse to visit Martha, but when she heard about the steady stream of visitors to the Post, she wisely stayed away.

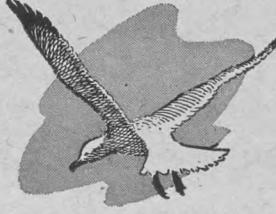
After lunch Joe escaped, and hurried to see Ralph Collins and together they overhauled the engine of the *Rover*. It was rather late when they were through, but Joe insisted they go for a spin before dinner.

Willow had been watching them through Martha's kitchen window, and when she saw that all was in readiness she wandered out through the front gate.

Joe saw her and waved. "Hello, Willow. Want to come for a ride?"

Willow looked at Ralph and shook her head. She would wait until they were alone. She was charming in her red dirndl skirt and white blouse, a red ribbon

(Please turn to page 55)



The old woman grinned her pleasure. "Tea, tea," she repeated and nodded her head.

# This Co-op Has Growing Pains

*The Pioneer Co-operative Association is busily proving that nothing succeeds like success*

by HAROLD BALDWIN

FIFTEEN years ago, a handful of farmers launched the Pioneer Co-operative Association Limited of Swift Current—on half a shoestring. In that grassless, cropless, frightening year of whistling dust storms, through which a copper sun occasionally broke, they dared embark on a brand new venture. They were hardheaded men, who possessed much of that rare commodity, common sense, a quality which made up for their newness to urban business practice. They had what was as valuable, the loyalty of an ever increasing number of member shareholders, who stuck by them until the depression clouds lifted.

Steadily the business grew, until about three

years ago, when this erstwhile successful co-operative was startled by a financial deficit of \$9,000—largely due to “accounts receivable” of \$30,000. Inventories had become overloaded. There was, for example, a stack of motor tires, oils and greases, excellent in their day, but outmoded with the swiftly changing automobile and tractor improvements.

The business premises had grown too small for efficient service and handling of goods. They were scattered over the city. Paradoxically, the business had grown, but those accounts receivable—moribund capital—had to be reduced. Inventories, buildings, personnel, just had to be reorganized.

Directors noticed, too, that inadequate quarters had a depressing effect on the morale of otherwise loyal, conscientious staff. Member shareholders began to drop away, resenting delays, however unavoidable, in service; and occasionally, the gruff behavior of some harassed staff member. The termite of business ill-will began to gnaw at the operations of the Pioneer Co-op.

Something had to be done. Somebody had to be found with courage enough, with ability enough, to reanimate static inventories and to infuse new ideas and energy into the business. The biggest, most daring job of all, was to find

greater space, with all departments as far as possible under one roof, where patrons and staff would have ample elbow room to do business.

THAT man was found in the person of George P. Baker, young in years, but a veteran in the way of co-operatives. With him came C. R. Durnford. To Durnford went the job of office reorganization, personnel adjustment and the establishment of an accounting system commensurate with the growth and future growth of the Pioneer Co-op.

Abetted by Durnford and a grim, determined board of directors, George P. Baker came, saw and reorganized. Together they built a consolidated store which travellers doing business on the prairies declare is one of the finest, most up-to-date stores in the West, housing groceries, hardware, dry goods, lunch counter and offices.

In the annex, motor accessories can be bought while car or tractor undergo repairs in the shop and garage. Parking space—an invaluable asset these days—can be found all about the big store, and snappy attendants will “fill ‘er up” while car and tractor owners fill up with a snack at the coffee bar.

It took almost as much courage as the pioneers of 1937 exhibited, to establish this fine store—especially where it is located. The most optimistic director had many a sleepless hour wondering about the wisdom of erecting the store where it now does an overflow business. Hardshelled heads of departments, men of long experience with retail merchandising, shook doubtful heads when they contemplated the suggested site of the store.

The store is a considerable distance from the beaten path of business in the city of Swift Current, but Baker calculated on the parking facilities—and that one of Saskatchewan’s road arteries ran by the front door. Judicious and tasteful lighting tells the motorist as he approaches that this is the Pioneer Co-operative Association Limited.

Baker declared that the place to build bigger and better was right on city property owned by the Pioneer, regardless of where that property happened to be, provided the property had parking space outside, and supplied goods, services and prices inside, second to no competitor.

The decision made, Baker and his directors lost no time in putting a contractor to work, who, under their direction, incorporated the latest ideas and some original ones.

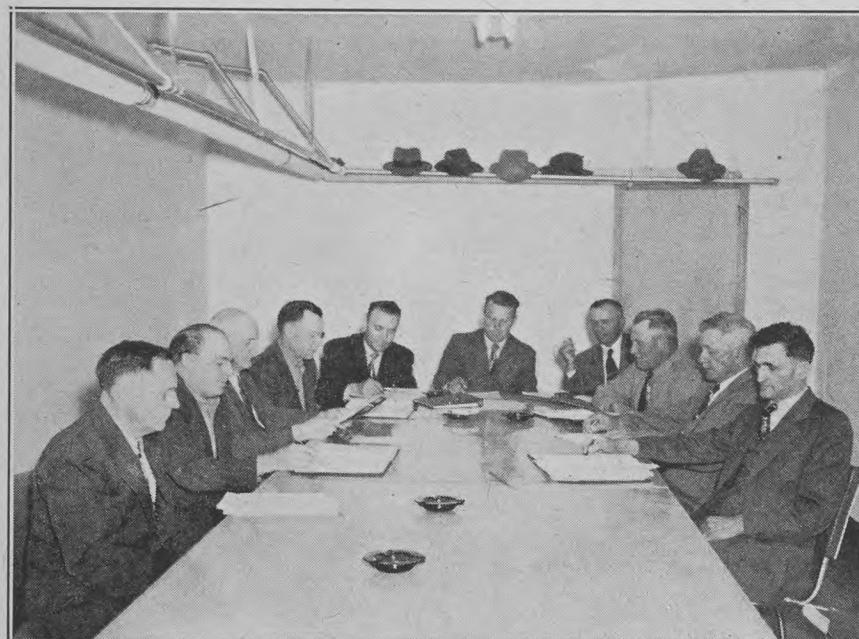
The store completed, goods on the shelves, and staff on the alert, Premier T. C. Douglas (also minister for co-operatives in the Saskatchewan government), officially opened the new shopping center before an audience of 2,000 interested people, on June 2, 1951. Since that day the store and the expanding business of the Pioneer Co-operative Association of Swift Current have more than vindicated the courage and initiative of Baker, Durnford and their directors. The gloomy headshaking is a thing of the past.

AT the end of 1950, the Pioneer Co-op boasted 2,958 member shareholders. By the end of 1951 they numbered 3,921, not to mention the hundreds of casual shoppers, who, attracted by the comments of their friends, came to see for themselves and to become steady customers. When one considers that sales in 1951 amounted to \$1,090,362, an increase of \$409,412 over the 1950 sales, some idea of the increased number of satisfied shoppers can be grasped.

However, net income interests most of us, whether we are rapidly expanding co-operatives or salary-earning individuals. A comparison of income of the Pioneer Co-op, for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, best illustrates what the co-op has accomplished. Net income for 1949 amounted to \$5,665; in 1950 it was \$24,512, and in 1951 it reached \$79,146.

An innovation was the “Coffee Bar.” From the time of its debut in April, 1951, this has been too much of a success. Seating capacity has proved to be far too limited. One must see the waiting queues on Saturday shopping day to realize how limited. All light lunches are prepared where the customer can see them coming up. The evolution of a brown-crusted pie can be followed from the first mustering of the ingredients.

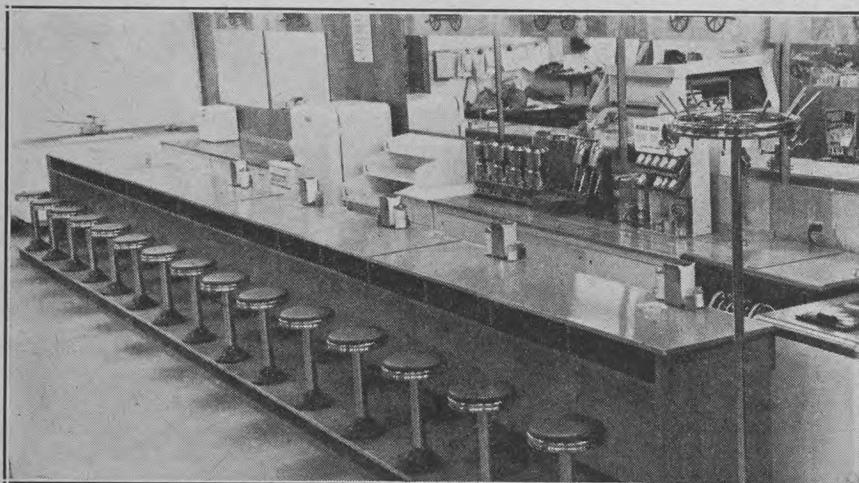
Only in one branch of their operations have the Pioneer management and directors shown a deficit this year. The co-op maintains coal agencies at Leinan, Cantuar, St. Aldwyn, Beverley, Rush Lake, and Neidpath, small prairie towns and villages forming a rough circle about the city of Swift Current. The trouble was (Please turn to page 50)



The directors consider co-op affairs: Left to right: the author; F. J. Schofield, Beverley; John Sluth, Webb; C. W. Shaner, Swift Current; George P. Baker, Manager; J. D. Dyck, Wymark (chairman); C. H. Funk, Stewart Valley; C. D. Munro, Cantuar; P. S. Martins, Main Centre, and J. C. Wightman, Swift Current.



The modern Pioneer Co-op building, with the cafe building on the left, which is already proving too small to care for all the patrons. The picture below gives some idea of the chrome-trimmed, streamlined, modern and functional cafe interior.



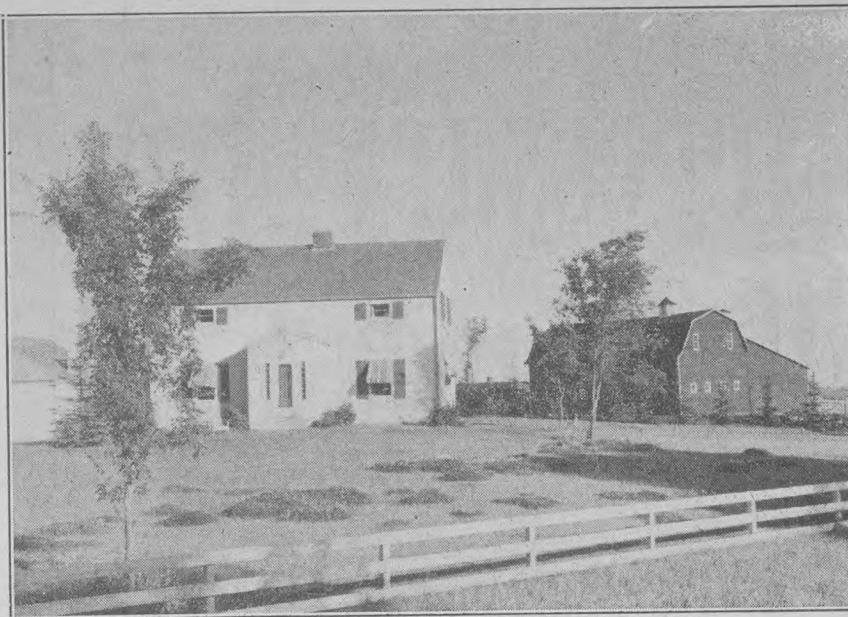
**I**N 1931, Ernie Lewis, now of Winterburn, was slightly surprised to find himself the owner and operator of an Alberta farm. From his earliest youth in Calgary he had wanted to be a farmer. He moved toward the realization of his dream by taking holiday jobs on a farm, and made a further advance when he was given the summer job of managing a cousin's farm at Bashaw.

Graduation from the University of Alberta did not bring him any closer to owning a farm, and in 1929 he took a job with one of the machine companies in Edmonton. As he worked on the city job his resolve to farm crystallized. He spent holidays and week-ends driving around Edmonton looking at land. His work took him the length of the province, but all his observations confirmed his early predisposition in favor of land in the Edmonton district. His father had made over some land to him near Calgary, but he did not want to go that far south. In 1931, two years after he began his intensive search, he signed an agreement of sale on a half section of land.

After 21 years on this farm he can give some sound advice to other young men who intend to buy a farm: "Most of us are too quick to buy the piece of land that lies handy, or is the first to be offered to us," commented Mr. Lewis. "Someone in the city may look at a hundred houses before he finally signs an agreement of sale, but we often buy the first farm to come on the market. Well, the purchase of a farm is a lot more permanent than the buying of a city house. Too many of us buy a farm and spend the next 50 years wishing we had bought somewhere else."

"It is better to decide first what you want to raise, where you want to live, and the kind of farm you want, and then search in the area where that farm is likely to be found. If it isn't in the district where you were raised, then move to a district where it is. When you find the farm that you are certain you want, and are satisfied that you can pay for it, buy it instead of settling for something that you will think all your life is second best. After all, you are buying several things—a business, a home, and a way of life. They all have to satisfy you."

He also commented that he had sought the advice of the well qualified agriculture men on the staff of the College of Agriculture at the University. He was asked if they were prepared to advise him.



*A view of the Lewis farmyard from the side of the road.*

"Green Acres" is where they want to live.

The farm is quite different today from what it was when Mr. Lewis was studying its possibilities 21 years ago. Only 50 acres were under the plow then. In fact, his technical advisers sounded a firm note of caution about the cost of clearing the rest of the land. It was under heavy bush, and Mr. Lewis was well aware that it would cost a great

registered or not, it is sold as seed. The alfalfa is sold to feed-houses or fed to the 28 head of cattle maintained on the farm. The remainder of the farm income comes from the potatoes. Of late years, the purely agricultural income has been supplemented by returns from the leasing of oil rights, though they arrived after the farm was well on its financial feet.

Mr. Lewis told an amusing story about another source of income that recently dried up. In reply to a question as to whether there were chickens on the place he replied that they had only a few for their own use.

"I was never too keen on chickens myself," he admitted, "but Jack came back from the Vermilion School of Agriculture all full of enthusiasm for new types of agricultural production. First thing I knew we had 200 Leghorns; the next thing I knew, either I looked after them, or they got no attention. I put those birds on the market as soon as I could, and there has been no talk of large poultry projects around here since."

When Ernie Lewis bought his first potato seed he paid 15 cents a bushel for it, and sold the resulting crop in the fall for less. Those were the years when no farm product was worth

## Green Acres

by RALPH HEDLIN

**Friendly family co-operation and large-scale potato production characterize the Lewis farm at Winterburn, Alberta**



*The potatoes in the 65-acre field will be moved to the 145 by 45-foot storage (right). Inset: Ernie Lewis (left) chats with son Jack.*



GUIDE PHOTOS

"Sure," he said. "You can't expect them to drop everything and run when you holler, but I had soils men and field crops men and others advise me before I signed a thing. The Soils Department ran tests on the soil and told me of its strengths and weaknesses. I had a pretty good idea of what this farm would raise when I bought it. If there was something I didn't know and wanted to find out I went to the Agricultural College."

It has paid off. This is a family farm and all the members of the family—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Jack (20), Beth (18) and Carol (10), feel that "Lewis'

deal to get it into production. Many potential buyers had passed it by because they were disturbed by the clearing costs.

Mr. Lewis continued his job in Edmonton for a year, but he soon found that he was not doing well either on the land or in the city. He left his job and began to spend his time letting off charges of stumping powder and hooking long, steel cables to large, tall trees, to get them off the land that he wanted to plant to potatoes. He found that his costs of clearing were very heavy, as he had been warned and expected they would be, but the land was pro-

much, and he felt that potatoes were as good a bet as anything else. He started in a small way, but of late years has grown up to 40 acres. This year he has a good crop on 65 acres. The increased seeding is largely a result of the fact that son Jack is now a full-time, responsible member of the producing family unit, and management problems and work are divided between father and son.

A number of procedures that the Lewises have developed could be profitably used on kitchen potato plots. For one thing, they use heavy applications of fertilizer.

*(Please turn to page 81)*

ductive and these costs were finally met.

Ernie Lewis not only planted potatoes the year he took the farm over, but he has been raising them in commercial quantities ever since. He has incorporated potatoes into his seven-year rotation, growing them for two years out of seven. The rotation consists of three years of alfalfa, with one cutting followed by plowing in the fourth, potatoes in the fifth and sixth years and a grain crop nursing alfalfa in the seventh.

The grain on the farm is usually registered, but whether

# How Necessary Are Milk Boards?

by H. S. FRY



By 7:15 a.m. the 55 Holsteins on the farm of Mrs. B. Leslie, Fort Whyte, Man., had been milked. Mrs. Leslie supplies nearly a ton daily to the Winnipeg market.

MILK boards, or milk control boards, as they are often designated officially, are only one of many devices which society has resorted to over a very long period of time, as a means of evening up the good things of life. There are many objectives to be met, including freedom, justice, and a rising standard of living. There also have been many failures. Some of these devices have been cast aside after trial: some that have continued, have persisted despite constant, strong criticism. In the course of time democratic society has succeeded, by the process of trial and error, in gaining for itself a larger freedom, combined with a broader distribution of the amenities of life.

Most persons are inclined to trust themselves to do the right thing, but seldom feel able to trust the other fellow fully. Consequently, if a problem is important enough to a sufficient number of people, we call in the group whom we have elected to do for us, the things we do not seem able to do for ourselves—the government. The government then decides, either that the matter is not important enough to warrant its time and attention, or it takes some action designed to temper liberty with authority so that the ends of justice may be served.

Milk boards, then, are another device for introducing fair play into society. Whether they are successful or not can lead to differences of opinion. Generally, however, they have been continued wherever they have been established. Today, there are milk boards in nine of the ten provinces of Canada, and all but one (British Columbia), were established years before World War II began. In the United States, the federal government exercises a measure of control throughout the whole country,

**Producers in fluid milk sheds have a vital interest in these government-sponsored bodies and should understand their real functions**

but in addition, one-third of the states have state boards operating under control of the state legislatures. In the United Kingdom and in other parts of the Commonwealth of Nations, legislation to serve the same purpose is operating. In some instances it is more drastic and comprehensive than anything we have had in western Canada.)

IN practically all provinces, legislatures have established milk control boards as a result of some situation in one or more city or urban milk markets, which has created extreme dissatisfaction either among producers or consumers, or both. For the most part, such situations have created great difficulty for producers, and led to low, or otherwise unsatisfactory pricing. Contributing causes could be any one, or a combination, of several important factors. A struggle between distributors in a large urban center for a larger share of the business, or dissatisfaction among producers with the price offered for fluid milk and cream, or for the surplus which normally is produced during the summer pasture season, could be responsible. Perhaps the city health regulations impose restrictions on the manner in which milk is produced, and involve extra costs to producers which they could not recover from the distributors. In earlier years, too, producers of milk for urban markets were poorly organized, and it was possible to play one group

against another, sometimes to the detriment of both producers and consumers. In any event, the producer was nearly always involved directly in the unfavorable situation.

Today, another factor, consumer interest, is much more actively at work than was the case ten or 20 years ago. This increased interest arises from two causes. People today are interested in nutrition to a far greater extent than formerly. Science has learned a great deal in recent years, and has disseminated much of its newer information about the relationship between good health and good food. This newer knowledge, in turn, has provided a sound basis for increased public interest in milk quality and prices. In addition, we have been all too familiar during the postwar years with the disintegrating effect which inflation has had on the contents of our pocketbooks. The city housewife must watch her pennies, like anyone else. If there are several children in a family, from two to four quarts of milk daily may be needed, and an extra one or two cents per quart may mean cutting down on milk consumption.

People seldom make organized protests against the costs of luxuries. If the price of nylon stockings, permanent waves, jewelry, motion pictures, or any one of a thousand items suddenly increases, there is no organized protest from consumers. They find a substitute, or do without. Milk they need every day: it is a necessity. Shoes and hats and dresses are also necessities, but there are many qualities to choose from, whereas city milk—fortunately for our health—is of one quality, and there is no choice except to do without. (Please turn to page 87)

Ina Bruns recounts  
the astonishing tale of

# Our Bull

I REMEMBER clearly the day that I discovered Barcelona was planning to kill me. If I had ever been afraid of bulls I would, of course, have recognized his intentions much sooner. Barcy had a way of always watching me, of testing the air with flaring nostrils when I crossed the barnyard. He was restless and sullen when I went into the barn where he was stabled. Now that his master was away, he was blatantly announcing the hatred that had smoldered in his 2,000-pound bulk throughout the winter months.

I was gathering lettuce from the garden when the bull suddenly came roaring in from the pasture. He had seen me there alone, and this was the chance he had been waiting for. He circled the flimsy garden fence bellowing out those hair-raising sounds that only an angry bull can emit, pausing only now and then to strike earth up over his fat roan back and to gouge his shining horns into the sod. My wandering thoughts came to earth with a thud that I hoped my husband could hear two miles away. Here was I, separated from a gory and undignified death by a fence that wavered precariously each time a sparrow came in for an awkward landing!

Someone had told me never to show fear to an animal, so I started to whistle as I went on picking lettuce: Barcelona was very busy crashing down a willow bush that grew near the garden gate. The whistling wasn't improving his temper! In fact, the bull was growing crosser by the minute. I knew he would soon walk through the fence and literally mow me down.

It was then my darting thoughts seized on the answer. Why hadn't I thought of it before! A good dog could do more with a bull than any man. Why hadn't I thought of Rhett before! I started calling the dog. That was strange! He usually came to the garden with me and sat on the gladioli while I worked. Today he wasn't sitting on the glads or snapping off the cabbages. I could see his yellow tail wagging furiously but refusing to budge from the safety of the back porch.

It was then that Barcy hit the garden fence. I watched in silent horror as the two strands of barbed wire stretched away from the posts like bubble gum stretches in the fingers of a schoolboy. I heard the staples fly and the frail posts snap all up the line like so many icicle radishes. I forgot all the things my friends had told me about not showing fear to an animal. It was fear, pure and simple, that sent me streaking across the garden, leaving hat, lettuce and part of my pink silk undies dangling on the opposite fence. It was fear, and legs that had been trained for track racing, that allowed me to slam the door on death, that bright spring morning.

*the mercurial and calculating  
renegade, descendant of Ferdinand,*

# Barcelona



Now in Spain, not even a half-witted matador in his wildest nightmare would enter a bull's domain without his sword, picadors, banderillas, armed men and horses, and cheering crowds to urge him to victory. The only one who watched me escape Barcy's wrath was our cowardly yaller dog, who now answered the bull's bellowed insults by barking back insults from the safety of the houseyard. I had hoped Barcy would stay angry until my husband came home. But Barcy was clever. Once he spotted the jeep returning from the field, the beefy one marched innocently back to his harem, just as though he had come in for a cool drink or to take a look at distant pastures.

"ARE you positive that Barcy is safe enough to be out with the herd?" I asked Albert, the moment he stepped inside the house. "That bull chased me this morning!"

"Chased you? Old Barcy? Why, that bull is too fat and lazy to switch flies!" my better-half laughed. "You just don't trust him because I told you about the time I knocked him down for slipping up on me. I told you I was mistaken—that he didn't really mean to strike from behind!"

"He tore the garden fence down and chased me," I pouted, as I produced an angry red patch that ran down my leg. "He ruined some of my clothes, too!"

"All bulls do that in the spring."

"All bulls ruin my clothes and chase me?"

"No, silly. All bulls bellow around, paw the ground and chase dogs. I can tie him up if he worries you. What's for dinner?"

I knew that Barcelona was needed in the pasture at this time of year, so I decided to let things slide for a month or two, and then produce evidence that would send my arch-enemy to the bologna mill, but quick. I also decided that my husband would look too fetching with a black band upon his sleeve and that I should in the future stay out of Barcy's way.

However, this resolution was easier drawn up than carried out. I had to cross the barnyard in order to reach the garden, so I now had to bring in the daily supply of vegetables while my husband was home, or else we had to go without vegetables. Being an absent-minded individual without much thought for the future, dinnertime usually found me without a vegetable in the house. Never having lived in Spain, where I might have come to consider the ways of bulls, I foolishly took a basket and made my way toward the garden. I climbed up on the barnyard fence, just where the fence runs over the horse-tank in such a way that stock from either lot can drink from their half of the tank. From this perch on the fence, I carefully surveyed the barnyard and pasture. There wasn't a bull in sight, not even a gentle-eyed cow. I leaped off the fence in quest of the salad ingredients, and all but landed on Barcy's sleek back! He had been lying for me on the far side of the stock tank!

For all his 2,000 pounds, Barcy was lithe of foot. In an instant, he confronted me, a deep rumble from his inner chambers rocking the earth about me! I stood with my back to the barnyard fence, knowing there was no time to scramble back over it.

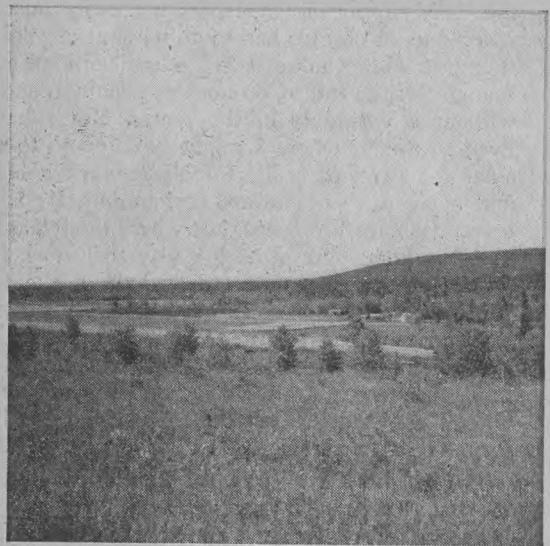
THE bull was determined I should not escape this time. His great head, with its two daggers of death, shot forward. With a wild scream, I did the only thing left for me to do. I leaped into the stock tank, ducked under the water, and came up gasping on the other side of the fence. Barcy was striking the tank with his cast-iron head, and Rhett, watching again from the safety of the houseyard, was barking wildly. Dripping straw, water and horse-tank moss, I made my watery way to the house. As I did so, I noticed a pimply-faced youth bring his bike to a halt near the back door and stride breathlessly toward me. Waving a pink pamphlet under my dripping nose, he panted: "Madam, do you know that the day of judgment is near at hand? The end (Please turn to page 52)



Illustrated by  
Jim Simpkins



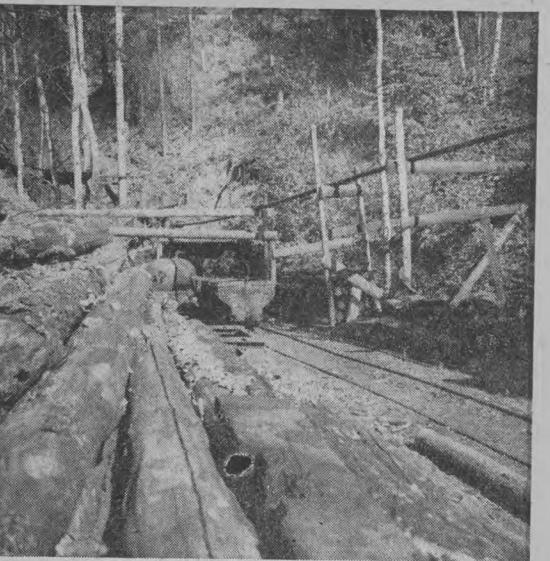
East along the Peace River, from Half-way River.



Titus Creek runs through light bushland scrub.



The ranch house of R. D. Symonds on Titus Creek.



The Reschke coal mine west of Hudson Hope.

# Hudson Hope Country

*A ninety-mile detour in country west of Fort St. John, B.C., as reported by C. D. La Nauze*

WHEN Alexander MacKenzie made his portage around the great Canyon of the Peace River, in May, 1793, he little dreamed that fine farms and ranches would occupy the occasional big flats that now grace the north bank of the Peace, west of Fort St. John, B.C. The traveller on the Alaska Highway sees nothing of these as he crosses the splendid U.S.-built bridge across the Peace 40 miles north of Dawson Creek, B.C., the thriving town at the foot of the Alaska Highway. Fort St. John, seven miles farther north, is a good little boom town with a fine R.C.A.F. station only four miles west, and an expanding farming country surrounding it. Go north about five miles on the Highway and you will see a sign pointing west for Hudson Hope. Here is the entrance to the last of this new country: the village of Hudson Hope is just 54 miles west of Fort St. John.

In reality it is a fairly old country in the history of the fur trade. Hudson Hope was established about 1798 as a small fur-trading post and the east end terminal of the portage around the Peace River Canyon. It was originally named Rocky Mountain Fort, but time and the central activity around the present Rocky Mountain House caused the change of name. The most readily acceptable reason for the change of name is that a miner named Hudson staked his hopes on finding gold up there. The Hudson's Bay Company disclaim any connection with the name Hudson.

The Hudson Hope country has seen a galaxy of sturdy and hopeful adventurers pass by it in the frontier days of tumpline and canoe. Stragglers from the interior of B.C., during the Cariboo Gold Rush of 1850, left their bones and hopes up there. The Yukoners of 1898 also tried that difficult river route via the Peace, Findlay and Parsnip Rivers, as they tried to make it overland from Edmonton to Canada's new Eldorado through a country that only the fur trade had barely reached. Even today, prospectors and trappers find gruesome relics of the trail of '98 up unknown creeks. It will never be known how many gold seekers lost their lives there.

TODAY a different type of adventurer is entering the country north of the Peace. The good flats have long been taken up, and it is a lovely sight to see the neatly laid-out fields below, as the somewhat terrifying, though good, road winds down the steep coulees toward Bear Flat, 15 miles out from Fort St. John. The Peace seems to shed its beneficence on the country along its banks. It looks like an ideal mixed-farming country and one sees cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, wheat, oats, clover and alfalfa in this reported frost-free valley.

Bear Flat was given its name by the old river travellers who always saw black bears along these flats; and they are still quite plentiful along the Peace. The general direction of the road is west, and when it leaves the flats it climbs up to the level bench land above the river. Here is the new country that farmers are starting to go into, encouraged by the success of other Peace River farmers and of those who look so prosperous on the flats.

About 25 miles out of Fort St. John, and before the road descends to the Half-way River flats, a truck trail turns north into the Cache Creek and Titus Creek country. It is a fair, farmer-made, truck road in dry weather, generally level, and passes through a light bush and scrub country. Fifteen miles in, three

returned soldiers and a number of Saskatchewan farmers from the dried-out, Lucky Lake country are making an effort to get going as farmers in the lovely, level, semi-wooded country that lies there.

IT is good to see a courageous lot of Canadians and their families attempting to pioneer again in these modern times. The Lucky Lake men are grain farmers and their prospects are none too bright, for the beneficial influence of the Peace River Valley does not, apparently, reach its bench lands here. In September, when we saw it, there were some magnificent stands of wheat and oats, but early frost had hit them in August and they were only good for feed. A distance of nearly 100 miles to the grain elevators at Dawson Creek must also be an obstacle to straight grain farming.

It is not a well-watered country. Even the creeks in their very deep coulees have no great supply of water in the fall. There are some good springs to be found, but, generally, the farm wife does not easily obtain this necessity. Consequently, stock raising and the growing of feed seem to be the solution of this country. It is a good cattle country, open, with abundant, good, native grasses. With wise grazing and the growing of enough feed to last for about six months, it should support a small-sized community. It is no "160-acre" country. It cannot support large settlement, which has been tried so unsuccessfully in parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where the P.F.R.A. has now taken over. It is distinctly a sub-marginal area; and if B.C. profits by the experience of the prairies it will not make the mistake of oversettlement.

While some ranching has been attempted in this area, the pioneer of this new hope in ranching is R. D. Symonds, who, at 53, has lived long enough to see and experience what has happened to the Saskatchewan farmer of sub-marginal lands. Symonds has a lovely location east of the farmers, on a wide valley on Titus Creek. There he and his brother-in-law, John Onslow, have done a real, old-time pioneering job during the last five years, in clearing 200 acres and seeding it down to feed and good grasses.

They had a very heavy, tall crop of oats which was just good for feed and which a good Lucky Lake farmer was cutting on contract for them. How that farmer got his tractor down the steep sides of Cache Creek to Symonds' place was a mystery. Symonds and Onslow had done all this work by hand and horses, and have no proper road into their places. The ranch is about 35 miles west from Fort St. John, the post office for this country; and to get in there, Symonds followed the pack trail cut by Superintendent Moodie of the N.W.M.P. in 1898, when he was directed to find an overland route to the Yukon. It is just a saddle-horse trail, but by doubling teams up, he has been able to cross the worst of the coulees.

Starting from scratch, with no buildings and seven head of cattle, they have built up a herd of 70 head in five years. Their cattle are an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross, his bulls being bred by a well-known Aberdeen-Angus breeder on Bear Flats. They are a hardy, economical breed, and the yearlings they had just trailed into Fort St. John fetched top prices, and are quiet range stock. There seems nothing to stop such men of experience and energy from getting ahead (Please turn to page 42)

by PETER DEMPSON

THE door of the elevator safe at Stranraer, Saskatchewan, had been blown from its hinges, and the contents spilled over the floor. More than \$500 was missing. It appeared to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that the job had been done by experts, as there were no clues.

The R.C.M.P. rushed two sleek-haired, police service dogs from the Yorkton detachment. The sensitive-nosed animals sniffed around the office, then began trailing a scent through the heavy brush country of northeastern Saskatchewan.

Hours later "Tell," exhausted after having tracked for miles, gave a sharp pull on his leash, growled ferociously. Then he led his R.C.M.P. master to some dense undergrowth, where a hardened criminal was hiding.

The man surrendered without a struggle, admitted he had helped to "blow" the safe. Shortly afterward, "Tell" located the man's partner-in-crime, lying in some long grass nearby.

Meanwhile, "Ignatz," the other dog, searching in an adjoining field, discovered the stolen money, a bottle of nitroglycerine and a detonator.

Cases such as this one differ slightly from the hundreds solved annually by R.C.M.P. service dogs across Canada. Yet the dog section, one of the least-known, but most important, of this famous force, is engaged in numerous activities, from seeking criminals to finding lost people and articles. In the year 1951-52, police dogs were used in 420 cases, most of which were solved. Several were cited for brilliant nose work.

EXCLUDING recruits, there are 14 dogs in the dog section at present, serving singly and in pairs, like their human comrades. The dog section is now an integral part of the R.C.M.P.'s Training Branch. The general policy of police dogs is controlled by the director of administration and organization, Assistant Commissioner J. Brunet, and by the senior training officer, Superintendent Edwin Brakefield-Moore.

Formed in October, 1935, it has a separate establishment in seven of the eight provinces policed by the R.C.M.P.—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. When dogs are required in Prince Edward Island, they are usually flown from Moncton, N.B.

"Twelve of the 14 dogs are German shepherd," says youthful Superintendent Brakefield-Moore. "The other two are Doberman pinschers. We've been experimenting with various crossbreeds of Alsatians as well. This strain has proved itself ideal for police purposes. At one time the force bred a number of its dogs. We find, however, it is less expensive to get them from outside sources."

Occasionally some public-minded citizen will donate a dog to the R.C.M.P. Then again, the odd one is purchased from a private owner. Big, powerful, swift-moving, keen-scented and intelligent, the dogs are thoroughly trained and work to special words of command.

Superintendent Brakefield-Moore explains that every human has his own peculiar "body odor," which cannot be eliminated, regardless of how often he bathes, or of what he may take to counteract it. "It is the trained dog's ability to trail this scent hours after it has been left that makes him so valuable an aid to law-enforcement bodies," he says.

Originally dogs were trained at special kennels at Rockliffe, Ontario, and Calgary, Alberta. Now this is carried on at Sydney, Nova Scotia, under direction of Corporal G. A. Teeft, chief dog master. Refresher courses are held periodically at various points across the country.

POLICE service dogs undergo rigid training, equally as trying as for recruits who join the famous force. It starts when a dog is about six months old, or after it has outgrown some of the scatter-brained antics of puppyhood. The basic period lasts nearly a year. The first thing taught is obedience. Then a dog is trained to retrieve and search for lost articles. The final, and most important

phase, is tracking or trailing.

"While special emphasis is placed on their ability to track by following a scent," Superintendent Brakefield-Moore points out, "the dogs must develop a high brand of courage and an unfailing tenacity of purpose to qualify in the force."

The training embraces a wide variety of exercises. These include trailing under many varied conditions: climbing, scaling walls, walking along narrow planks, so the animal can follow a fugitive no matter where he goes. Dogs are taught to stand guard over prisoners, police cars and stolen property; to protect the police and warn them of impending danger, and to face gunfire.

Ranging in size from 75 to 100 pounds, the dogs are taught to overtake, disarm, and guard a fleeing criminal until help arrives. Water rescue work is also on their training program.

Such crisp commands as "heel," "sit," "down," "up," "come," "stop," "fetch," and "booze" are dinned into a dog's ears until it learns to respond immediately.

Every dog selected for police work is turned over to a dog master, and man and animal work as a team. Most of the dog masters are volunteers, having a natural aptitude for this type of work. A dog master spends considerable time in the kennels, and usually a certain animal becomes attached to him, the same way that a "seeing-eye" dog picks a blind master. The handler directs the dog's education and



"Tiny" may appear to be just another handsome dog, but actually he is a disciplined and finely trained upholder of the law.

"The dog master is the only one the animal obeys during its entire service," says Superintendent Brakefield-Moore.

After the training course is completed, the dog and his master are posted for active police work. Dogs are stationed at key points in a province, so they can be transported to a place where needed as quickly as possible. Frequently R.C.M.P. planes are used to fly them. In Manitoba, for instance, dogs are on detachment at Winnipeg and Winnipegosis. In Saskatchewan, at Regina, Yorkton and Saskatoon. In Alberta, at Westlock and High River.

Even after dogs are posted to the active field, they continue in a daily round of workouts to keep in perfect condition. "Generally," says Superintendent Brakefield-Moore, "a dog reaches his peak at about three to five years of age.

But some are still very reliable at ten or 11. One of our dogs, 'Rough,' now retired, was still going strong at the age of 12."

POLICE service dogs have piled up an impressive record in crime detection and prevention. Several years ago "Wolf," then stationed at Moncton, played an important role in helping to solve the Burgoyne murder case at Fredericton, N.B. "Wolf" picked up a rosary, which was identified as belonging to Burgoyne, and set the scene as to where the murder had taken place. Two brothers, George and Rufus Hamilton, were charged with the murder, convicted and hanged.

Frequently in robberies, safe blowings, arson and other major crimes, the only clue is an unseen trail that only a dog's keen nose can follow. Given the right scent—perhaps a sniff of a glove, or hat, belonging to the person he is hunting—a dog can pick out the wanted man from an identification parade or group of suspects. In one case a dog followed a trail and found only a button. This later was a vital link in a chain of evidence that convicted a criminal. In another, a dog (Please turn to page 82)

**Friend and ally of at least one Mountie, the Police Service Dog is now a valuable unit in Canada's famous force**

habits, and his first concern is its health and efficiency. He feeds, grooms and exercises it.

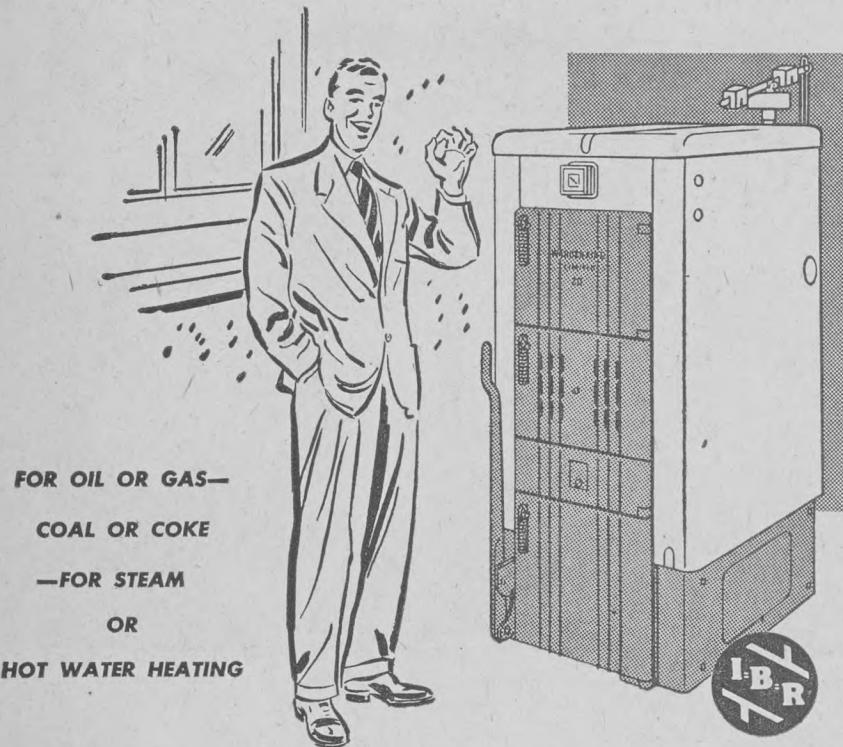
Police dogs are generally fed once a day, usually at six in the evening after they have completed their day's work. The menu is a pound of boiled meat for every 25 pounds of dog. Raw meat is given once a week. Carrots are the only vegetables ever served. Occasionally, if a dog is working hard, he is fed a light soup or cereal for breakfast. During winter months, an ounce of cod liver oil is given every second day.

ALTHOUGH the dog is a member of a famous force and carries a regimental number like any "mountie," it does not recognize authority in the form of the Queen's commission or a sergeant's chevrons. His one superior, his god and idol, is the man in uniform who has been his constant companion since the days his puppyhood ended and he started training.

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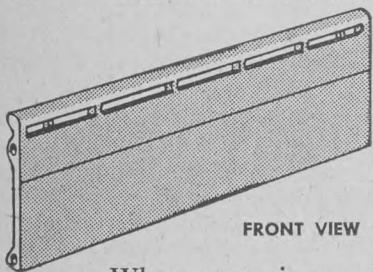
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## B.C. Has Troubles

*An indecisive election would have been sufficiently disturbing, without labor and marketing difficulties as well*

THE unwelcome prospect of another provincial election within six months of June's indecisive vote, faced British Columbians this fall; and by the time this is read Premier W. A. C. Bennett, the Social Crediter, may have made his big decision—to call an election, or take his chances with an unco-operative legislature.

With only one more elected member on the Social Credit side than the C.C.F., Mr. Bennett obviously was in a difficult position. With so many members of his cabinet virtually inexperienced and certainly lacking in the debating skill of the opposition, the Social Credit premier dreaded the experience of going through a session of the legislature with such a tenuous hold on the house.

Mr. Bennett realized that, under such circumstances, he would be premier only in name; that the real control would rest with one of the minority parties—probably the Liberals, who could be counted on to support the government on major issues involving the continued operation of the free enterprise system, but who would certainly rebel against any Social Credit move to tamper with matters that had been introduced and championed by the coalitionists, such as hospital insurance.

Any support he might receive from the Liberals or the Conservatives—he could expect none from the C.C.F. except on innocuous issues—would be given half-heartedly and probably grudgingly, because the old-line parties were none too pleased with the trouncing Social Credit gave them in the June election. And throughout, Mr. Bennett and his untried ministers would be at the mercy of the campaign-tested strategists of the C.C.F. It is no wonder that Harold Winch, the able leader of the C.C.F., has been looking forward to just such a situation and trying to stave off any alternative.

The alternative that seemed most likely to be adopted was another election. It was Mr. Bennett's theory that if British Columbians had another chance to vote soon, they would take one look at the shattered ranks of the Liberals and Conservatives, abandon hope for them and plump for the Social Credit candidates. The result, he reasoned, would be such a solid front in the legislature, that the inevitable fire from the C.C.F. lines could be tolerated with more equanimity and certainly less damage.

However, the C.C.F. doesn't want an early election, and it has challenged Mr. Bennett's intentions on constitutional grounds. Many excellent authorities have been quoted to show that there is no precedent for calling an election before the legislature has at least been assembled.

Mr. Winch, speaking for the C.C.F., would like to see a fall session of the legislature because, as he points out, there are many matters of major concern that shouldn't have to wait until next year for a decision. "If the Social Credit government is afraid to meet the legislature," declares Mr. Winch, "it should have the decency to resign, because ruling by order-in-council . . .

is a complete negation of parliamentary democracy."

IN the midst of all this confusion, the Social Credit government has been doing as well as could be expected. It has appointed a three-man commission to make an investigation of the liquor system, for one thing. This question has been a controversial one for years, and previous governments have gingerly sidestepped it, because they knew they would lose votes regardless of what they did. Of course, the new government hasn't so far given a clear indication of the legislation it contemplates, but it has at least set an inquiry in motion. The commission has been ordered to bring in a set of recommendations by the end of this year, so that the legislature can revise the existing law when it meets early in 1953.

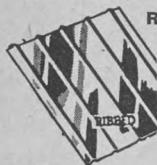
The government has also attempted to do something about hospital insurance, too, but only to the extent of trying to work out a more painless method of financing it through premium payments. One of the basic causes for the near-collapse of hospital insurance in British Columbia was that thousands of people didn't bother to pay the premiums and nothing drastic was done to bring them into line, despite threats of prosecution. This resulted in the formation of a solid core of people who for one reason or another hadn't paid and who were afraid to start paying because they might be held responsible for arrears and find themselves in the courts. Well, the government has made it plain that if the delinquents start paying on a current basis now, all will be forgiven. It will take a few months to show whether the system works any better on that basis.

A sweeping inquiry into the milk industry has also been ordered by the new government in an effort to still the criticism that has been heard in many quarters in recent years. A uniform system of accounting is to be installed among distributors as a means of straightening out a badly tangled financial setup. The new system will give the government a yardstick with which to measure the facts in the case and make possible a clearer look at the whole picture, finance-wise anyway. The study will cover the quality, supply and price factors.

However, the government doesn't intend to abandon milk control and it proposes to retain the milk board in spite of all the bickering for which it has been partly responsible. Evidently Agriculture Minister Kenneth Kiernan feels that an industry in which there are so many small producers should be regulated by a government body of some kind so as to afford full protection from possible exploiters.

THIS has been a year of complication and difficulty for British Columbia, not only politically but industrially. There have been political upsets and stalemates and more than usual labor strife, with industries representing some of the greatest sources of economic wealth at least temporarily interrupted, while employer and employee battled over wages and working conditions and prices.

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On top of these difficulties, the province is caught with an enormous store of goods that cannot be sold. Pulp mills have been working at slow bell because there is a world surplus of their product. Lumber mills are curtailing their output because the United Kingdom has stopped buying, and no satisfactory replacement has been found among world markets. The canned salmon industry is almost desperate because it is faced with another big run of fish while its warehouses are bulging with unsold carry-over from 1951.

Mr. Bennett, or whoever else is premier during the next year or so, will have plenty to worry about, apart from straight political considerations such as elections.

**Complaint Justified**

I HAVE just finished reading "The Country Dance of Yesteryear," August issue, p. 35, and conclude that an otherwise entertaining article has been spoiled by reference to the "Caribou (spelling?) country of B.C." which is liable to give many readers a wrong impression of our stampede dances . . .

I have resided in Cariboo for 31 years, have been with the local stampede since 1922, for 13 years I was a shareholder (for two years a director) of the Cariboo Stampede Association, and until 1940 one of my jobs was to sell tickets at the dances. I used to sell until 2:00 a.m. at the main hall, and much later if in charge of the cowboy dance. We used to charge men \$2, ladies free, but later changed to \$1 each for everybody. We paid our musicians as much, if not more than union rates in the city. In 1926, an orchestra that had contracted to play for \$300 went on strike for an additional \$60. We have mainly used local orchestras such as Spencer's, Naef's, Kelt's and Inhoff's. Imported orchestras have been Bluebird (Kamloops), Morris Sisters (Fraser Valley), Imperial Rainbow (Calgary), and this year the Vancouver Populares.

The rule these days seems to be: When in doubt or in need of glamour, drag in the Cariboo. Actually, until Lac la Hache was transferred from the Lillooet District, Williams Lake was the only stampede operating in the provincial riding of Cariboo (there were stampedes at Green Lake near the 70 Mile House, and at Big Creek and Stuie in the Chilcotin). The real Cariboo which came into existence with the gold rush to Barkerville and the subsequent development of the range lands, starts at Clinton and ends at Barkerville, but of late years communities as far removed as Hope in the Fraser Valley, and some in the Peace River, seem to wish to capitalize on our name.

Although I have made local history one of my hobbies, I must confess my ignorance in connection with Dutchy Langeler.

We have grown to expect distortion from Hollywood, but not from The Country Guide.—B. F. Clarke, Williams Lake.

(Note: Reader Clarke is right, Cariboo is Cariboo, for certain. We are blushing and so is author Gillese, who regrets that he slipped on some "copy" and disconcerted his spelling. As for the rest, he stands firmly on everything, including "Dutchy" Langeler.—Ed.)

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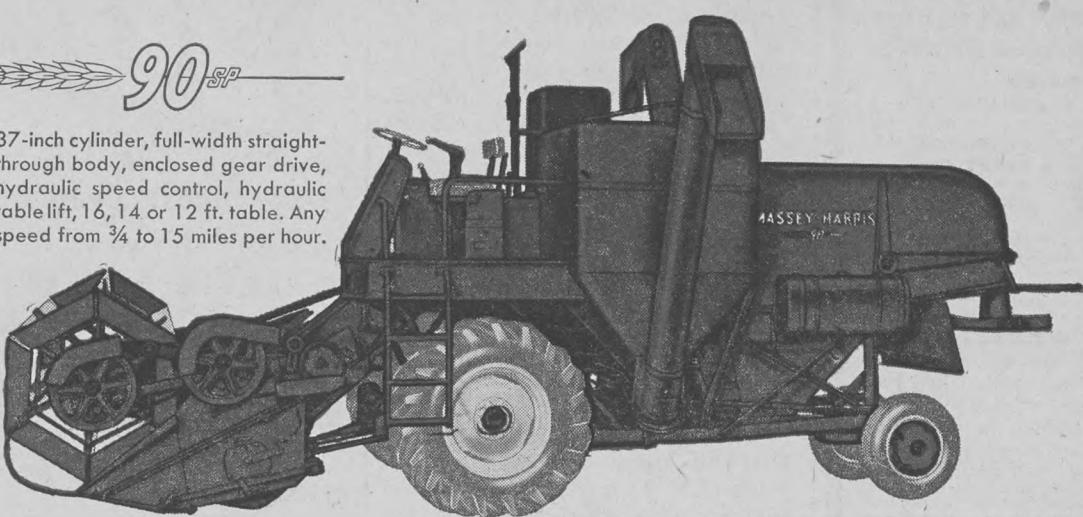
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# THREE NEW MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINES FOR '53

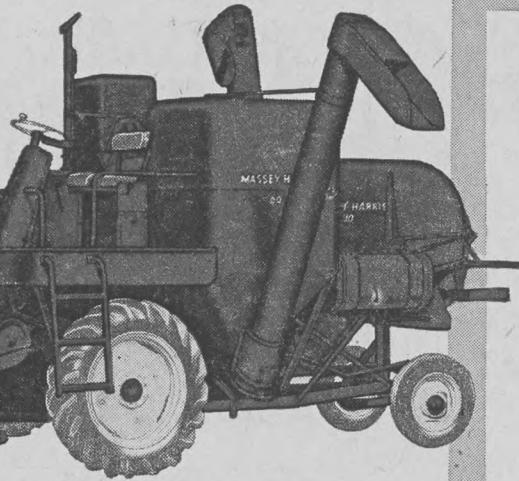
In 1952, more acres of Canadian grain—and more acres of United States grain—were harvested by Massey-Harris combines than by any other make. There's a reason. Massey-Harris self-propelled combines have been "finest from the first". For 15 years, they have been first choice among the grain growers of both countries. And now, for the 1953 harvest, Massey-Harris presents three great new models that stand head-and-shoulders above anything you have seen before.



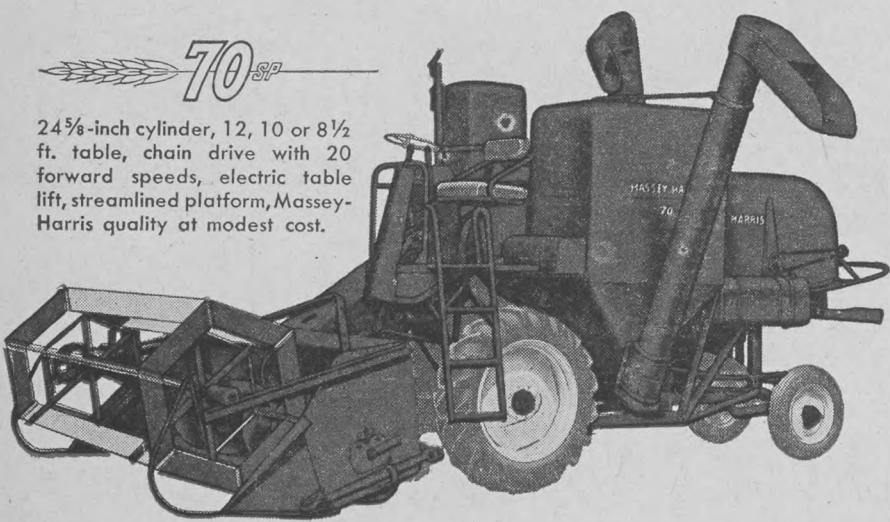
37-inch cylinder, full-width straight-through body, enclosed gear drive, hydraulic speed control, hydraulic table lift, 16, 14 or 12 ft. table. Any speed from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 15 miles per hour.



32-inch cylinder, full-width straight-through body, enclosed gear drive, hydraulic speed control, hydraulic table lift, 14, 12 or 10 ft. table. Any speed from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 14 miles per hour.

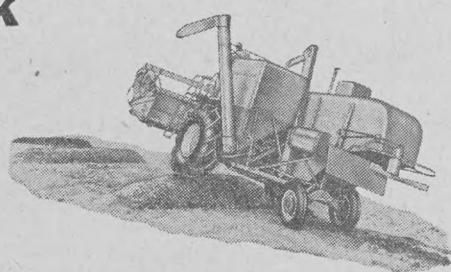


24 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch cylinder, 12, 10 or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. table, chain drive with 20 forward speeds, electric table lift, streamlined platform, Massey-Harris quality at modest cost.



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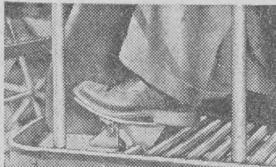
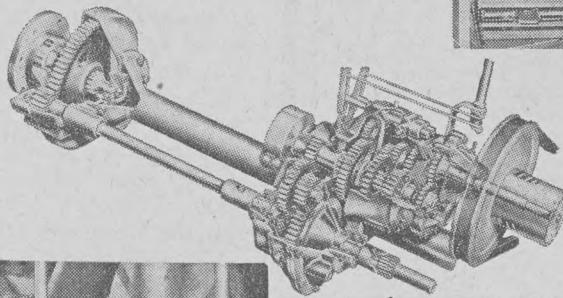
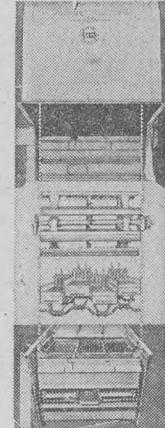
These new combines are built to stand tougher treatment than they will ever get on any farm. All three models have been proved on the new Massey-Harris Test Track, first scientific test track ever built by a farm machinery manufacturer.



## FIVE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN DESIGN

Full-width, straight-through bodies in "90" and "80" (right) provide greater separating capacity, wider cylinder, more shoe area, wider screens, larger fan.

Enclosed gear drive axle on "90" and "80" (below) provides direct application of power to drive wheels. Gives smooth operation, fuel economy.



Hydraulic speed selector on the "90" and "80" with rocker-type accelerator (left), enables you to increase or decrease speed instantly.



With hydraulic table lift on the "90" and "80" (left) you can operate the table lift and change ground speed at the same time.



Streamlined platform on all three models (left) has adjustable padded seat and back rest, steering wheel properly placed for comfortable all-day driving, all controls within easy reach.



## BETTER GET YOUR ORDER BOOKED Now!

Don't wait! If you're thinking about a new combine for 1953, see your Massey-Harris dealer now and get full particulars about these great new models.

**MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINES**

# News of Agriculture



[C.P.R. photo]  
Here a 150-foot-long diesel locomotive pulls out of Grain Alley in the C.P.R. yard, Winnipeg, headed for the Lakehead with 85 loaded grain cars, or about 170,000 bushels. These big power plants do the work of three 5300-class steam locomotives, weigh 510,000 pounds and cost close to a dollar a pound.

## Terminals Strike Averted

TWO hours before the strike dead-line fixed by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, settlement between the union, representing 1,500 unskilled workers in the grain terminals at the Head of the Lakes, and the 15 terminal elevator companies, was effected through the efforts of Arthur MacNamara, federal conciliator and deputy minister of labor.

Union members under the previous agreement had been receiving \$1.02 per hour, and during 1951 averaged \$275 per month. Early in 1952, the terminal operators voluntarily increased the wage rate by ten cents per hour, which raised the basic pay to \$1.12 for a 48-hour week. By this voluntary increase, the lowest-paid man in union ranks received \$2,700 per year. Labor demanded a 40-hour week, plus an increase of 40 cents per hour, which meant a rate of \$1.62 per hour for a 40-hour week. The terminal companies had accepted a 25 cents-per-hour increase as recommended by the conciliation board. This board included a labor representative who concurred in the recommendations of the board, except that he proposed an additional five cents per hour increase. The union refused to accept the report of the conciliation board, and immediately called for a strike vote. The voting was non-secret, and resulted in a decision to strike at a time when it would most disrupt the movement of Canada's record grain crop to market. Two hours before the strike deadline, a settlement was reached on the basis of a 40-hour instead of a 48-hour week, and at a wage rate of \$1.35 an hour instead of the \$1.62 per hour demanded by the unions.

## June 1 Swine Survey

THE spring pig crop in Canada (December, 1951, to May, 1952) was 17 per cent above the corresponding crop of 1951. Western Canada showed a 22 per cent increase in pigs alive at weaning time, as against a 14 per cent increase in eastern Canada. As at June 1, the annual livestock survey showed that the 5,741,000 hogs

on Canadian farms was 17 per cent greater in number than the census figure of 4,914,300 one year earlier. All provinces indicated increases in total number of pigs, but the increase was 23 per cent in western Canada and 13 per cent in eastern Canada. Numbers in the four western provinces with the June 1, 1951, in brackets are as follows: Manitoba, 399,000 (338,000); Saskatchewan, 646,000 (533,300); Alberta, 1,170,000 (930,700); B.C., 66,000 (49,400). The corresponding Ontario figures were 1,937,000 (1,755,500).

## Cattle Floor Price Reduced

ON September 25, the Minister of Agriculture, the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, announced, after a cabinet meeting, that until the U.S. embargo on Canadian cattle is lifted, or until April 1, whichever is the earlier, the floor price for cattle will be reduced \$2 per cwt., basis good steers at Toronto. This meant that the support price on cattle which had been \$25 per cwt., for good steers, basis Toronto delivery, would be reduced to \$23. However, if the U.S. embargo continues after April 1, 1953, the support price would then be raised again to \$25 per cwt., basis good steers at Toronto.

The government decision, however, extended the \$25 per cwt. live weight floor (carcasses 700 lbs. and up, cold dressed weight, fat-in basis, Grades A, B and C) until November 15, to protect farmers who had held back unfinished cattle during the summer period in response to government urgings to do so, and who might not have marketed their heavy steers and heifers by September 30.

The Minister once again emphasized the importance of co-operation by livestock owners in working out the difficult meat marketing problem. Nearly 50 million pounds of a possible 63 million pounds of beef to be delivered to Britain under the meat exchange plan had already been purchased for delivery. Restricted storage space and the small amount of contract meat remaining, made it essential that livestock owners co-operate to make the



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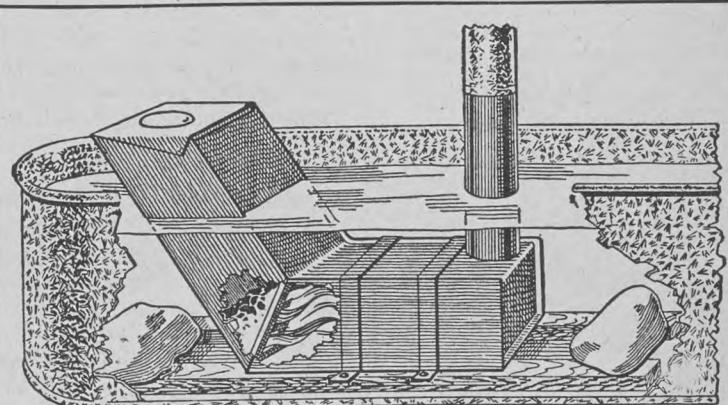
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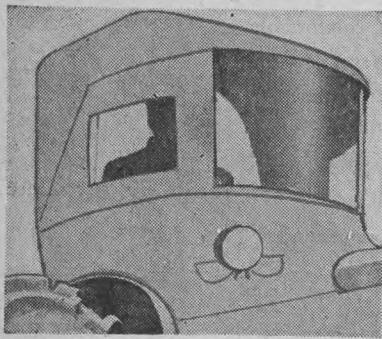
strapped to planks in bottom of tank. Burns straw, chips, paper, refuse or coal and wood. Top feed, top draft. 6" smoke pipe, burns briskly. Large surface area warms water quickly with little fuel. Animals just won't drink a proper amount of ice-cold water! Water is your cheapest feed—get lots of it into them. The small cost of a Westeel heater will be repaid quickly in increased production.

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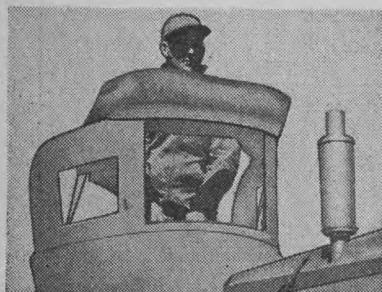
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price support program operate satisfactorily. Direct price support by beef purchases will not be given to types of cattle which producers and others have been warned not to bring to market. "In short," said the Minister, "it will be our intention to do everything possible to keep cattle not fully fed from being slaughtered, in order that there will be a market or storage for finished beef."

On the same date, the Minister an-

nounced that the present floor price for hogs equal to \$26 per cwt., warm dressed weight for Grade A carcasses, basis Toronto and Montreal, will be maintained until December 31, 1952. After that date, a floor price on the same basis will be established at \$23 per cwt. The Minister said that it was the desire of the government to maintain the present floor through the fall marketing period for hogs then on feed.

the plants by equipment which is attachable to any make or model of row-crop tractor. The equipment is mounted on the front of the tractor, and two rows are handled at one time. Air is provided by a high-pressure fan driven by the tractor pulley. The air directs the seeds of the plants into a chute where the seed is removed by a combination brush-reel and screen, the air serving also to drive the brush-reel and to carry the seed through upward chutes into bags. The machine is said to remove only the seed that is mature enough to come off easily.

One advantage of the equipment is said to be that the field can be gone over a second time to harvest the later-maturing seeds.

### Alberta's Special Areas

SOME 264 townships in the east-central part of Alberta are traditionally dry, and are grouped together as the Special Areas of the province. Since the 1946 Census, the population of these townships has remained more or less constant at 12,552.

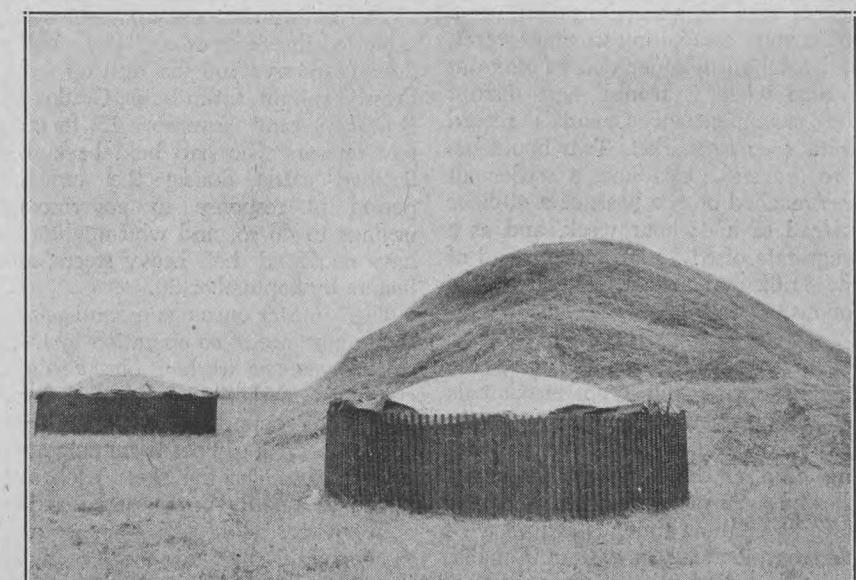
The Special Areas were first organized to effect better land use, and to move some surplus population. Following some economic and water surveys in 1936-38, the land was classified as submarginal, marginal, and wheat land. Today, about two million acres, or one-third of the total acreage in the areas, is privately owned, and nearly all of the remainder is leased from the government, or is used as community pastures. In 1951, the Special Areas contained 2,730 persons on mixed farms, averaging about 1,500 acres each. There were 110 holdings of 10,000 acres or more. Since 1939, water development, re-grassing and distribution of forage crop seed have tended to increase productivity.

### Farm Cash Income

FOR the first six months of 1952, Canadian farm cash income was down approximately two per cent from 1951. As might have been expected, livestock income was down in all provinces. The return from dairy products was slightly higher than a year ago; and from potatoes, vegetables, sugarbeets and tobacco, returns were up about 50 per cent, while receipts from grain, seeds and hay were up about ten per cent. Payments received by farmers under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act were \$2,436,000 as compared with \$9,265,000 during the same period in 1951.

### Grass Seed Harvesting

NEW method of harvesting grass seed has been reported from Texas. Using an air blast and revolving brushes, the seeds are pulled from



William Dunbar, north of Carman, Man., piled his Ajax oats inside snow fencing.

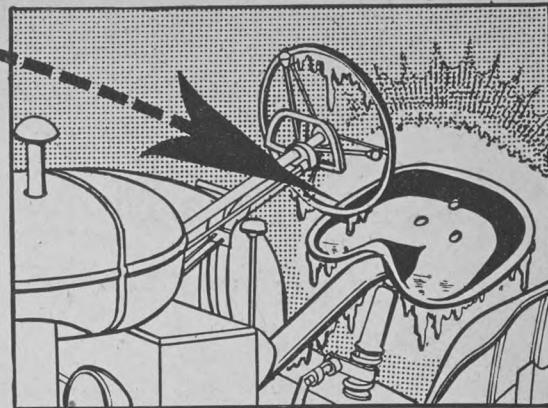
### Australia and Its Rabbits

AUSTRALIA has rabbits — lots of them, perhaps from 500 million to a billion of them. R. G. Casey, Australian minister in charge of the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization, recently said that about a million square miles, or roughly one-third of Australia, is rabbit-infested. Based on the grass

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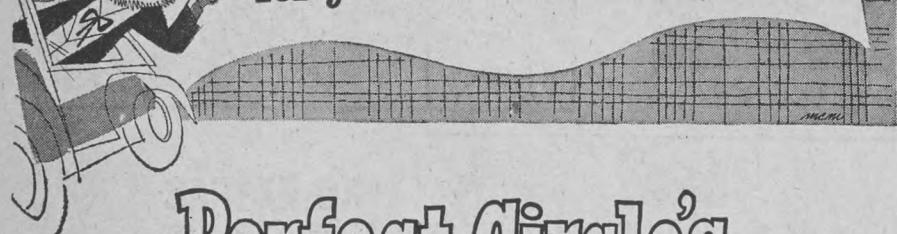
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## Get It at a Glance

CANADA'S Veterinary-General, Dr. C. T. Childs, announced on September 22 that an outbreak of rabies has occurred among foxes and wolves in the vicinity of Fort Vermilion, Alberta. Some horses, cattle, swine and domesticated dogs have been bitten and infected. Federal and provincial veterinarians and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, moved in promptly. All animals showing symptoms of the disease were destroyed, and all dogs in the vicinity vaccinated. Suspicious premises have been quarantined, and the cause, nature and effects of rabies explained to the people of the district.

DURING the 1934-39 period, Canadians ate an average 205.7 pounds of bread per year. Since then, bread consumption has been declining, and in 1951 our average bread consumption was 172.6 pounds.

THE longest Canadian National Railways train ever pulled out of Winnipeg was moved west on Sunday, September 21. It consisted of 185 cars, of which all but 17 were empties, and was 1.58 miles long. It was pulled by two Diesel engines, and took six minutes to pass a level crossing at 15 m.p.h.

DURING the past year, the farmers of western Europe have lost more than \$400 million worth of livestock or livestock products from foot-and-mouth disease. F.A.O. held an international foot-and-mouth disease conference in Rome last month, at which it was suggested that a new and inexpensive method of vaccine production, devised by Dr. H. S. Frenkel of the Netherlands, should be adopted.

SINCE 1910, the prairie provinces have produced five wheat crops of more than 500 million bushels each. These have been as follows: 1928-544.5 millions; 1940-513.8 millions; 1943-529 millions; 1951-529 millions; 1952-651 millions (September estimate). At 417 million bushels, the Saskatchewan wheat crop alone this year would be more than the average for all of Canada.

THE national average support price for 1952 wheat in the United States is \$2.20 per bushel; for flax, \$3.77 per bushel; for oats, 78 cents per bushel; barley, \$1.22; rye, \$1.42; and grain sorghums, \$2.38 per cwt. Price support rates for the 1953 crops have already been announced as \$2.21 per bushel for wheat; \$3.79 for flax; 80 cents for No. 3 oats or better; \$1.24 for Grade No. 2 barley or better; \$1.43 for Grade No. 2 rye or better; and \$2.43 per cwt. for Grade No. 2 grain sorghums or better.

IN the last days of August, all imports from the U.S. into Canada of swine, uncooked pork, pork products, pork offal and garbage was prohibited, under authority of the Animal Contagious Disease Act. This action resulted from the prevalence in the United States of a highly infectious disease of swine, vesicular exanthema, which closely resembles foot-and-mouth disease, and could cause serious damage to Canadian swine. It does not affect cattle and sheep.



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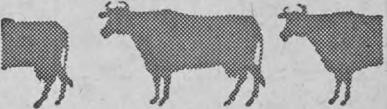
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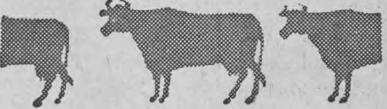
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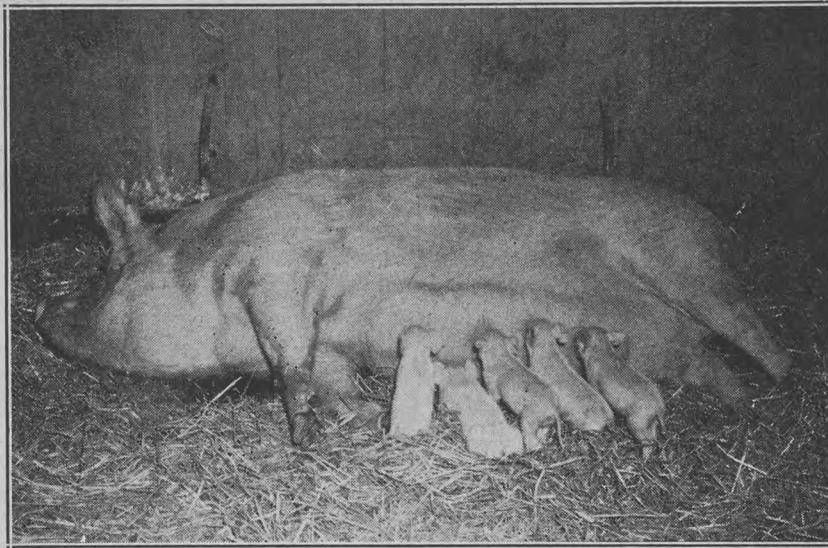
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*The best this sow could do was five. The profit only appears after a minimum of six have been marketed.*

## The Brood Sow

MANY small and unprofitable litters result from insufficient attention to the young gilt bred for the first time, or the sow which has just been bred again after weaning a litter. The Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, suggests that both will respond to liberal feeding of oat chop, with from one-quarter to one-half barley. Some protein supplement is necessary also, and milk is best if it is available. Otherwise, five per cent tankage and five per cent linseed meal make a reasonably satisfactory substitute.

While sows and gilts should have plenty of feed, it is possible to get them overfat. If they are in fairly good condition, they can be carried for part of their idle period on good pasture, without any grain. In fact, holding them in the medium condition is better than being either too fat or too thin. How well they can get along on pasture will depend quite a bit on the quality of the pasture; and legume pasture is best.

Along with the protein supplement they should have one-half to one per cent fresh iodized salt, to prevent goitre and hairlessness in the litters to come; and, since calcium is often lacking in the pig rations, this can easily be added as one-half to one per cent of ground limestone in the chop.

## Swine Breeding Stock

NOW is the time to look around for any new swine breeding stock you may need. Despite the current difficulties in livestock marketing, farmers who regularly keep some pigs will require to replenish breeding stock, either of gilts or of boars. With a record quantity of coarse grains in sight this fall, and with little likelihood that the present unusual livestock situation will persist until a new crop of pigs can be raised to market age, pig stock of good quality is just as important a factor as it ever was.

Unless you know just where to get the quality of stock you want, see your agricultural representative or district agriculturist, who will likely be able to advise you of any suitable animals anywhere within his district. He can also be of assistance in securing whatever help may be available from your provincial government through the operation of swine im-

provement policy. Also, if you prefer, write to the Livestock Branch of your provincial department of agriculture, and make the necessary inquiries.

## Guard Against Shipping Fever

A WARNING comes from Dr. J. G. O'Donoghue, extension veterinarian, Alberta Department of Agriculture, against the indiscriminate and careless use of bacterins and serums for protection against shipping fever. He warns that a bacterin should never be used immediately before animals are shipped, because it takes almost two weeks for protection to be built up. Moreover, an animal is more susceptible to the disease about the fourth day during that two-week period, than before. Once the bacterin becomes effective, however, protection against shipping fever lasts for approximately nine months. Consequently, bacterins, if used, should be administered at least three weeks before animals are shipped, or calves are weaned. Two injections of bacterin, about seven days apart, provide better resistance.

A serum, on the other hand, will confer protection on the animals shortly after injection, but the protection lasts only from three to six weeks. The serum is also used in the treatment of sick animals, and to protect exposed animals during an outbreak. In all cases, a veterinarian should be called in the event of an outbreak.

Dr. D. F. Eveleth, veterinarian at the North Dakota Agricultural College, has warned that shipping fever can infect all farm livestock and poultry. It generally occurs when livestock resistance to disease is lowered by radical change in diet, chilling, or the withholding of feed and water, as occurs during shipment. Cattle are more predisposed to shipping fever if they have passed through several public yards during shipment, where they can come into contact with infected cattle, or may be exposed to the organisms that produce shipping fever. Calves can be protected against this disease to a considerable extent by weaning and starting them on grain and choice hay before shipping time.

As preventives, the North Dakota veterinarian recommends:

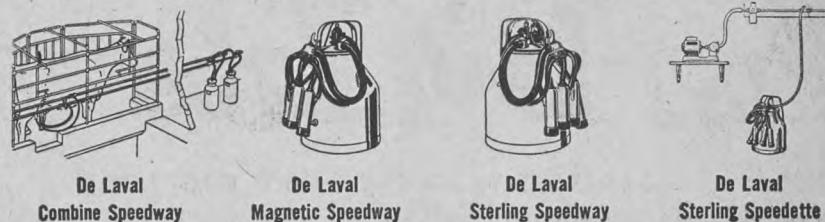
- (1) Keep recently purchased animals away from the rest of the herd for at least three weeks.
- (2) Buy replacements where shipping fever is not a problem.
- (3) Change feed gradually.
- (4) Avoid

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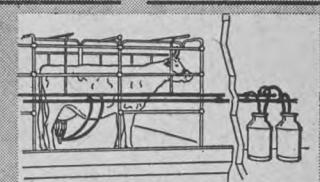
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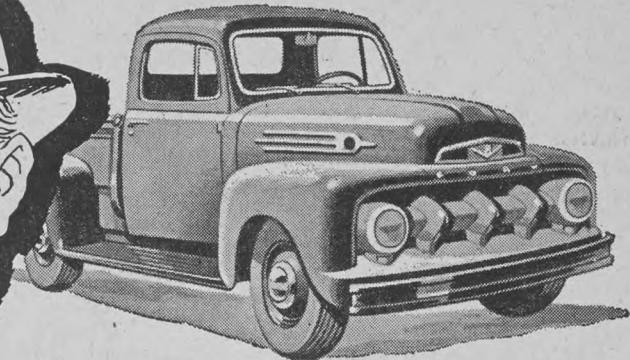
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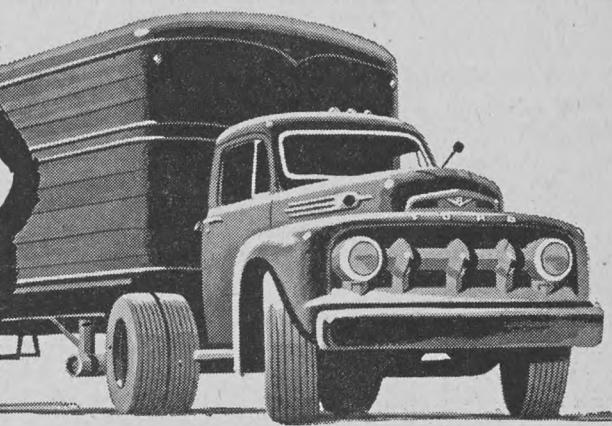
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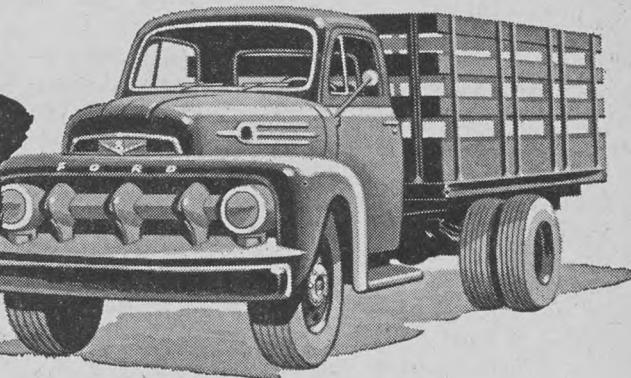
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buying young animals during bad weather. (5) Buy only from reliable sellers and get a health certificate from a licensed veterinarian for all stock purchased. (6) Have your veterinarian vaccinate all newly purchased animals.

If shipping fever hits the herd, Dr. Eveleth suggests vaccinating all animals involved. Give them good care, and nursing. Follow the advice of your veterinarian as to repeat doses of the bacterin, if used. Clean and disinfect places where sick animals have been kept, and dispose of carcasses so that no infection is left on the premises. See that the animals have good feed and housing.

#### Feeding Bacon Hogs

EXPERIMENTAL work at the Lacombe Experimental Station indicates that feeding of bacon hogs should begin when the pigs are only three weeks of age. "At this stage," suggests J. G. Stothard, senior animal husbandman at the station, "most sows are physically unable to supply enough milk for a large, thrifty litter. Satisfactory supplementary feeding then, means either creep feeding or shutting off part of the pen where the piglets can feed by themselves."

Fibrous feeds such as oat hulls are harmful. Rolled wheat, whole hull-less oats or oat groats, provide a good basis for creep feed, but should be supplemented with a rich protein mineral supplement. Where skim milk is fed instead of a supplement, it should be sweet and of constant quality. Commercial creep-feed mixtures or pig starters are available which contain all of the necessary ingredients for young pigs.

Feed changes should be gradual when changing from the creep mixture to a growing ration, and it is perhaps better to mix the two for a few days.

Lacombe feeds a basic grain of 50 parts barley, 30 of oats and 20 of wheat. Fifteen per cent of mineral supplement is added until the pigs reach 115 to 125 pounds, after which they only get eight per cent of the supplement. The station has found that adding alfalfa to the ration of growing pigs improves carcass quality and has no adverse effect on the rate of growth. If pigs are self-fed, alfalfa meal can be added to the growing ration at the rate of ten per cent of the mixture, up to marketing age, if desired. Water should be available at all times.

The Lacombe experience is that pasture is excellent for prospective breeding stock, but experiments have shown that market pigs generally eat more feed on pasture than when confined to pens.

**The Sheep-Breeding Season**  
EVERY sheep breeder looks forward to a good lamb crop each year. Some, however, fail to realize that the size of the lamb crop depends to a considerable extent on the care given to the ewes and rams during the breeding season. Thin ewes may either not conceive, or may have only one lamb.

Many breeders regularly "flush" the ewes before and during the breeding season. Actually, this means feeding them well enough so that they are gaining in weight during this period, a practice that is very desirable if the ewes are thin before flushing. If they are in good condition when the lambs are weaned, Lethbridge Experimental

Station tests show that there is no necessity for extra feed. Where there is need for the ewes to gain, a pasture with good grazing for the breeding ewes is desirable, supplemented by a small amount of grain or hay, daily if necessary. Sometimes, late fall rye or oats are sown for use during the flushing period.

Rams also need special care and feed, including one-half to one pound of grain daily, beginning about a month before the breeding season; and during the breeding season, at least a pound of grain daily, in addition to plenty of good hay.

The Lethbridge station also recommends that before the breeding season begins, the rams should have their feet trimmed, and any excess wool on the belly removed, especially around the sheath. Careful observation will indicate whether the ram is breeding satisfactorily; if not he should be replaced.

It is better not to leave the rams with the ewes continually, but to remove them periodically for additional feed and rest. Where large range flocks are involved, either half the rams can be turned out each day, or all of them penned each morning and turned out in the late afternoon. The number of ewes per ram varies with the amount of confinement. On open range, 30 is a sufficiently large number, or 40 when more closely confined. No more than 25 ewes should be given a ram lamb.

#### Cheese Flavor

UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin scientists have been working on the improvement in flavor of Cheddar cheese. They have found that pasteurized milk makes the best Cheddar cheese, but pasteurization also creates certain problems. It kills all of the bacteria which develop bad flavors and some other cheese defects, but it also kills the desirable bacteria as well.

The Wisconsin researchers counted the different kinds of bacteria growing during the manufacture of cheese made from raw milk, to find if any kinds were numerous enough to influence the flavor. Certain strains were discovered which were present in large numbers in cheese newly made from raw milk, but not in cheese from pasteurized milk. Under experimental conditions, these bacteria were found to develop the desirable Cheddar flavor fairly rapidly, which is sometimes hard to get in cheese made from pasteurized milk. They believe that other kinds of bacteria may also be useful in developing good Cheddar flavor, but further work must be done to adapt these discoveries to practical cheese-making and to test out other strains of bacteria for flavor usefulness.

Undoubtedly, one of the reasons why the per capita consumption of Cheddar cheese in Canada is not high is the wide variation in quality of the cheese which reaches consumers. This wide variation results not only from variations in manufacturing efficiency, but in curing as well. The effect is to decrease the amount of cheese consumed on the one hand, and to drive consumers, who cannot depend on the quality of the Cheddar cheese they buy, to the processed cheeses. These have two chief advantages: one of these advantages is that they come attractively packaged, and the other is that they all taste alike.

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Animal Industry Section

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### Feed Lots and Screenings

THE Alberta Noxious Weeds Act has a section which says "that no screenings shall be used as feed for livestock unless used within an enclosure, subject to the approval of the Weed Inspector." With cattle being held back from the markets because of the U.S. foot-and-mouth embargo, and in the face of an abundance of feed for this fall and winter, many more cattle may be carried over for winter feeding on some farms than is normally the practice.

Regardless of whether the feeder lives in Alberta, the feed lot should provide enough accommodation for the cattle, and at the same time be small enough to avoid scattering weed seeds over a large area. In a strong wind, weed seeds may travel for a long distance in winter over smooth snow surfaces, and the careful storage of screenings, as well as the careful placing of feed troughs in sheltered spots, can help materially in reducing future losses from careless weed distribution.

If screenings, or dirty grains are fed, the Alberta Department of Agriculture recommends arranging the feed lots so that the manure can be piled easily in the spring and left to rot for some time, to kill weed seeds before the manure is scattered on the land.

### Prepare for Emergencies

Occasionally, an unusually severe winter is experienced, when ranchers or farmer-ranchers with cattle wintering at a distance from the buildings find it impossible to get feed as easily as usual.

The best preventive against this inconvenience and possible loss due to severe winter, is to prepare in advance for what may not occur. This necessitates a four-point program. First in importance is having the livestock in good condition when winter starts. Second is to leave some of the best grazing for winter use. Third, is to have a large enough reserve of feed to carry over any unexpected long spells of severe weather; and fourth is to place some emergency feeds where they can be easily reached in cases of emergency, and to do it before winter sets in.

Sometimes it is extremely difficult to get access to haystacks, owing to the depth of snow. Even if such hay can be moved, the amount of time and work is much greater than if the feed is placed strategically during the summer and fall months. At the Manyberries Range Experiment Station, each winter field is now equipped with a haystack and small store of oil-cake. The main point is to maintain the strength of the animals at all times, and to recognize that calves and lambs require the most attention.

### More Livestock Advisable

Twenty-five years ago, Saskatchewan had 2.26 million grazing units of horses and cattle, or the equivalent of that many mature animals. For pasture at that time, the province had 300,000 acres of seeded pasture, and 13.6 million acres of other or native pasture. By 1946 seeded pasture amounted to 823,000 acres, and other pasture to 20 million acres. The number of grazing units had dropped to 2.09 million units. During the past five years, seeded pasture has increased to 1,441,000 acres, and the horse and cattle population has de-

clined to 1.57 million grazing units, according to E. E. Brockelbank, director, Animal Industry Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Saskatchewan's farm income comes from the sale of grain, to the extent of 70 to 75 per cent of each dollar of farm income. Livestock last year accounted for 24.7 per cent, or five per cent less than in 1946. By comparison, Manitoba income from livestock was about 36 per cent of all farm income, and in Alberta the percentage was about 45 per cent. Mr. Brockelbank believes that Saskatchewan cattle numbers could be increased by a million head, to bring the number up to the 1945 level.

### October Weed Flavors

IT is axiomatic that good butter cannot be made from milk tainted with weed flavors, and certainly neither milk or cream is suitable for human use if they have been tainted. It is more true now than ever, that consumers would rather use butter substitutes than butter of poor grades.

One of the safeguards against tainted milk and cream is to burn the screenings from around places where threshing machines have been set, before the milk cows are turned into the field. Another safeguard is to remove cows from weed-infested fields several hours—at least four or five—before milking. In areas where stinkweed is commonly found, producers are often able to detect it on the breath of the cows as they are being tied in the stable. Where this is not possible, the only way of keeping separate the milk from cows giving tainted milk, is to milk each cow into an empty pail, and then determine by taste or smell whether it is tainted, before emptying it in with other milk.

Sometimes, it is only the cream from a night's milking which is tainted, in which case it can be marketed in separate cans to avoid taking a low grade on a much larger quantity.

### Alberta Farm Earnings

THE Alberta Department of Agriculture has been operating a Dairy Cost and Management Service, under D. H. McCallum, Dairy Commissioner. First-year results of a three-year economic study are available for 51 mixed farms in the Leduc-Wetaskiwin area during 1951.

The results are shown in terms of labor earnings, or the net amount the farmer receives for his labor and management, after allowing five per cent interest on investment. On these 51 farms, the average labor earning of the operators was \$2,324, or less than \$200 per month. The three highest farms averaged \$7,220, and the three lowest farms showed a loss of \$519. Farms specializing in hogs averaged \$2,600; in grain, \$3,155; in beef, \$2,401; and in churning cream, \$2,178. Determining factors in labor income were crop yields and size of farm, the amount of livestock production, and the efficient use of land, labor and capital.

### Brucellosis Eradication

IN North Dakota, a state-federal Brucellosis control effort is under way, and the North Dakota State College of Agriculture reports 248,834 cattle from 14,892 herds tested during the 1951-52 year. In addition, 5,385 infected cattle were discovered, and 28,476 calves vaccinated.

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# FIELD



Michael and Peter Hrycio, in father-and-son partnership, thresh oats on their farm near Bird's Hill, Manitoba.

## Straw Is Seldom Too Heavy

MANY farmers burn valuable stubble each fall, on the theory that the stubble is too heavy to handle any other way. If they were quite honest about it, they would admit that it is easier to burn it than to use it to build up the soil.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has repeatedly urged Alberta farmers, as have other provincial departments and universities, to incorporate the stubble with soil and thus protect it from wind and water erosion, and build up organic material. C. A. Cheshire, agricultural engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, expressed the opinion some time ago that a well-adjusted tiller with sharp blades, and possibly added weight, will handle the straw of even heavy cereal crops, in most cases. In those parts of Alberta where blades are used, the straw presents very little difficulty, but despite this, burning is still practised in those areas. The result is that, for the sake of convenience, considerable expense is incurred through the loss of valuable fibre and the actual plant food equivalent of the straw that is burned.

The Lethbridge Experimental Station points out that many farmers seed on stubble land in years when there has been a good moisture reserve in the soil; and because a heavy crop residue can be a nuisance during the seeding operations, the stubble is often burned off. Burning, however, "will be a tremendous loss," says the station, "which will take years to replace and may never be replaced. There are millions of small organisms (bacteria) in the moist surface soil, ready to feed on and decompose this crop residue, and convert it into a usable form for succeeding crops. If burned, the residue will be largely lost to the bacteria, and the following crops; but if this crop residue is worked into the surface soil, the bacteria will break it down."

The station adds that livestock pastured on cropped land can utilize much of the aftermath, and trample a considerable amount of it into the surface soil where the bacteria can work on it. If livestock are not available, the one-way disk can be used to cut and mix the residue with the surface soil so that a substantial portion of it will be decomposed during the fall and

early spring. It will, therefore, present less difficulty at seeding time. From heavy stubble, there will probably be enough residue left on the surface to make a trash cover for protection against erosion, until the sown crop is well established.

It has long been established as a part of good farming, to use as much of the crop residue as practicable for the benefit of the soil, having in mind that the objective sought for is yield per acre combined with a rising level of farm family living. The easiest thing to do is not always the most practicable.

## Crop Yields Have Increased

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that crop yields per acre have risen more in the last 20 years than in any other period during the 86 years for which records are available. Up to 1930, there was no marked up-trend for a period of 64 years in the average yield per acre for all crops combined, and for the country as a whole. The department says that during the 20-year period 1910-30, the national average yield may have increased about five per cent. It is also estimated that about a million tons of plant food per year were required during the twenties to keep national yields per acre at a stable level.

The level of yields today is about 45 per cent higher than in 1930, which represents an increase of about nine times as much as in the preceding 20 years. Commenting on this increase during the past 20 years, the department says:

"Many factors lie behind this revolution in agricultural productivity—more and better machines, hybrid seed corn, improved varieties in other crops, closer planting and other improvements in agricultural practices, and the use of fertilizer, lime and insecticides, are the obvious reasons that come to mind. All of these factors antedate 1930, but they were apparently given a much greater emphasis during the past 20 years than during any previous 20-year period."

One of the most important factors involved in this 45 per cent rise in yields is the expanded use of fertilizers and lime. U.S. farmers in 1950 used over four million tons of plant food, or 3½ times the 1923-32 average.



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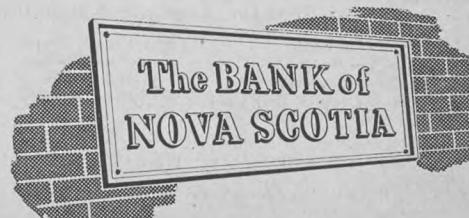
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### Late Fall Seeding Best

LATE fall seeding of forage crops is most successful in the drier parts of the prairie provinces, on the average. This is the conclusion of the Experimental Station at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, because the seeds germinate early in the spring when moisture condition is most satisfactory, and before field work can be done. The result, say the station authorities, is a more complete and vigorous first-year stand.

A firm seed-bed, permitting shallow seeding on stubble land, or land covered with annual weeds, is hard to beat. For the dry areas, and for most grasses and grass-legume mixtures, the advice is to be sure seeding is no deeper than one inch, and in rows no closer than 12 inches. About 30 seeds per foot of drill row is considered a good, safe guide.

Not enough farmers yet realize the importance of grass and legume mixtures for hay. M. R. Kilcher, of the Swift Current Experimental Station, says that "it has been time-tested and proved in experimental plots and in large-scale fields, that the inclusion of alfalfa in a hay field will usually double the total hay yield."

The standard dry land mixture recommended by Swift Current consists of four pounds of brome grass and two pounds each of crested wheat grass and Ladak alfalfa, seeded at eight pounds per acre in rows 12 inches apart. A satisfactory substitute for brome grass, if necessary, is intermediate wheat grass, which is easier to establish. At Swift Current, there seems to be little difference in the performance of the two grasses. Where crested wheat grass is used, it will eventually crowd out the brome and alfalfa, which is the reason why no more than two pounds is recommended in the mixture. Swift Current also recommends that stubble land seeded in the late fall, or summer-fallow land seeded in the spring, make the best seed-beds. Seeding summer-fallow in the fall is definitely rejected because of the danger of water erosion and soil baking.

### Anti-Friction Bearings

THE quality of bearings in tillage implements is becoming more important with the increase in mechanization of farms. The Swift Current Experimental Station comments on the recent development of

anti-friction bearings as a means of cutting operating costs. Aside from the fact that such bearings can be sealed to keep out dirt, dust and water, they cut down the number of greasings required, along with the amount of wear and breakage.

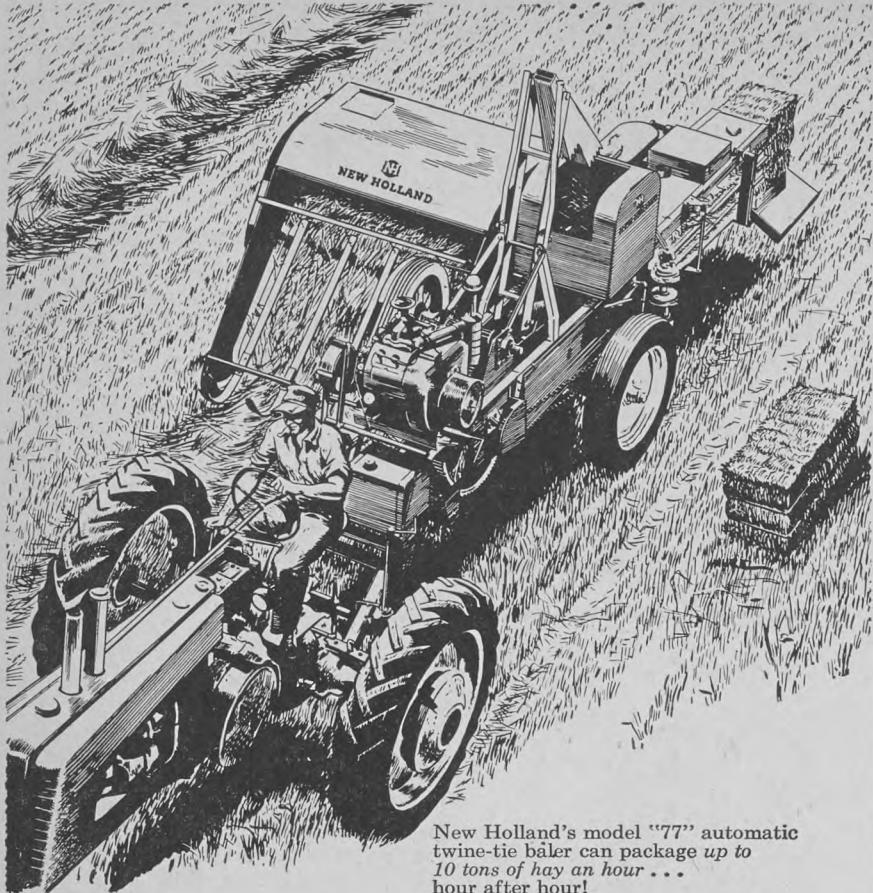
The Swift Current authorities say that the most conspicuous advantage is the decrease in the draft of tillage implements when equipped with anti-friction bearings. There is not much advantage where the implements are of low draft, but there is a marked decrease where high draft implements are equipped with anti-friction bearings. For example, in a test on a one-way, a draft decrease of ten to 25 per cent was realized; and with the introduction of anti-friction bearings in the disk gang of the same one-way, draft was further decreased to 15 to 35 per cent below the original figure. Such decreases, it is pointed out, mean savings in fuel, as well as less wear and tear. A still further advantage is that the same power units can pull larger implements and so reduce the time required for each operation.

### Plan Now for Good Seed

THERE is reason to believe even now—that as this is written the crop is not nearly all harvested in the prairie provinces—that the commercial grade this year will be very high. Farm storage and elevator space will be taxed to the utmost in most areas, and there is danger that seed supply for next spring may be neglected.

Unfortunately, there are perhaps many thousands of prairie farmers who customarily seed wheat, oats and barley without much cleaning and without any particular thought as to its purity. Good seed undoubtedly means better, cleaner crops. Every good farmer knows that good seed pays in the long run. The seed, to be good, does not necessarily have to be either registered or certified, but if it does not carry either of these grades, a purchaser can seldom be sure that it is free of noxious weeds, which during recent years have given so much trouble in the prairie provinces.

Where seed is to be used which has been grown on the farm this year, grain from the cleanest land and what is believed to be the purest stand, should furnish it. Now is the time to set it aside, so that it is ready for cleaning as soon as it can be attended to.



New Holland's model "77" automatic twine-tie baler can package up to 10 tons of hay an hour... hour after hour!

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Guide Photo  
This 40-bushels-per-acre malting barley must go in an outdoor pile, because Nick Manchur, southwest of Oak Bluff, Manitoba, could get neither storage space nor a car. His brother-in-law, Len Forbes, is hauling from the combine, which Nick is operating.

### Location for Alfalfa Seed

IT has now been pretty well established by the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory and the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Saskatoon that seed-setting in alfalfa depends almost entirely on wild bees. Honeybees, no matter how useful they are for other purposes, are ineffective for this purpose. The various kinds of leaf-cutter bees and bumblebees not only cause the tripping of the alfalfa blossoms, but are responsible also for the cross-pollination. Officials at these laboratories point out, therefore, that if good seed yields are to be harvested, alfalfa fields must be located where wild bees are abundant.

The basic facts about these valuable bees are given as follows: "Both bumblebees and leaf-cutter bees require unbroken land for nesting sites. The leaf-cutter bee is a solitary insect that usually nests in holes in stumps or logs, or in the ground. Bumblebees may inhabit old mouse nests, or piles of dead grass or debris. Unlike the leaf-cutters, bumblebees form a small colony somewhat like the honeybee, but with a much smaller number of bees per colony. Neither the leaf-cutter nor the bumblebee appears to fly great distances, and probably rarely feeds more than one-quarter to one-half mile from its nest."

J. L. Bolton, of the Forage Crops Laboratory, suggests that about a 20-acre size of field located close to unbroken land usually gives good results. If the location is particularly favorable for the wild bee, the size may be increased. Also, because the heaviest seed setting is usually around the edges of the fields, long narrow fields are preferable.

### Shelterbelts Increase Yield

LAST year, J. G. Withage planted a single row of caraganas along the edges of contour strips on the Experimental Substation at Nobleford, Alberta. These rows are intended to act as shelterbelts and to pile snow along the edges of the contour strips so that when it melts it will be spread out on the land by the furrows created by tillage implements which follow the contours.

Commenting on the value of shelterbelts, the Lethbridge station reports that the reduction of water erosion of the soil is the important result of shelterbelts that are well taken care of and properly placed. If trees are planted in rows at right angles to the prevailing winds, the wind velocity is reduced at the soil surface, with the result that wind erosion is also reduced. Winter snow piles up on the leeward side of the trees. This melts more slowly in spring and permits more water to be absorbed by the soil; consequently, less water will cut across the fields to form gullies and overflow creeks and rivers.

Previously, an account appeared in The Country Guide of the effect on grain crops, especially wheat, of shelterbelts established on the Craig Pearce farm, southwest of Drumheller. The Lethbridge station now reports that in 1951, single-row caragana field shelterbelts increased the yield of wheat at 30, 60, 90 and 120-foot distances from the shelterbelt. Yields at these distances determined by a series of square-yard samples from the wheat crop were 58.3 bushels per acre at 30 feet from the shelterbelt;



The "Cat" Diesel Tractor pulled 12-16s and traveled about 3500 miles while plowing the 6880 acres.

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**Plows 6880 acres on 7.78c per acre**

(as reported in *The Oregon Farmer*)

**April 29, 1932 . . .** This "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor made farming history today. It has just completed a world's record for economy and performance unequaled by any other farm tractor: in 1055 hours . . . 46 successive 23-hour working days . . . this "Cat" Diesel Tractor plowed 6880 acres of hard, dry wheat land. That's an average of more than 6½ acres each hour. Fuel costs were 5¾c per acre. Total fuel, lubrication, and grease

expense averaged 7.78c an acre. No other tractor on record has ever done so much for so little! If this work had been done with horses, 360 head would be needed to plow the 6880 acres in the number of hours the "Cat" Diesel Tractor did the job.

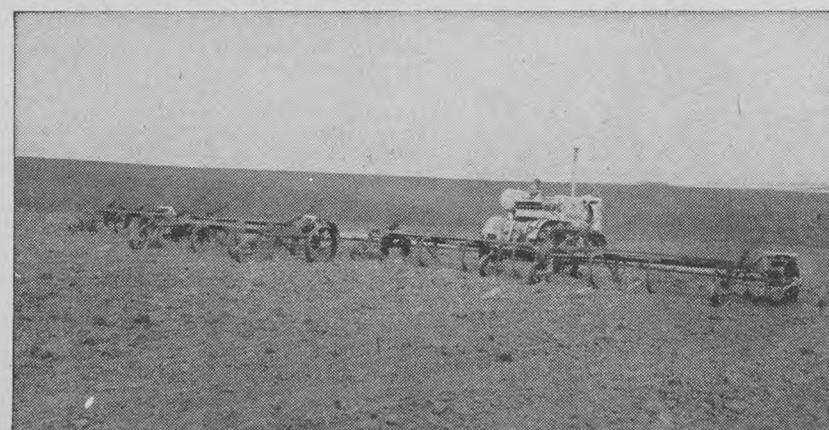
**Record-Breaking "Cat" Diesel Tractor Now 50,000 Hours Old!**

(Owner's report)

**April 30, 1952 . . .** Celebrating its



These folks watched the "Caterpillar" Farm Tractor complete its record run in 1932 . . . here they celebrate its 20th anniversary.



20th anniversary, this old record-breaking "Cat" Diesel Tractor pulled 60 feet of rod weeders in second and third gear, burning about 5 gallons of low cost Diesel fuel per hour. Folks who had witnessed the record run back in 1932 avowed, "She runs practically as good as new"; and fuel and performance records prove they were right! Present co-owner, Harold Hartfield of Arlington, Oregon, says this: "We're 100% for 'Caterpillar.' Down through the years, the dollars we've spent for purchase and maintenance of 'Caterpillar' track-type Tractors have been wisely spent. They are the best money can buy."

You'll set plenty of records in your neighborhood with a "Caterpillar" Farm Tractor. You'll get your work done ahead of your neighbors . . . you'll cut your fuel bill by 60% to 80% . . . you'll farm land you can't with wheel tractors . . . you'll slash your maintenance and depreciation costs to an all-time low. Your Dealer will make early delivery on most sizes of "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors, so call him today. Take your choice of 5 sizes ranging from 32 to 130 drawbar horsepower. Order yours equipped with a "Caterpillar" Bulldozer for slack season work. Write for the free cartoon booklet . . . "Power Farming with Caterpillar Diesel Tractors."

Address inquiries to Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill. "Caterpillar" builds Diesel Farm Tractors, Engines, Motor Graders, and Earthmoving Equipment.

After an estimated 50,000 hours of work . . . equal to 50 years on average farms, the old timer still handles 60' of rod weeders on 5 gallons of low cost Diesel fuel.

# Farm Service Facts

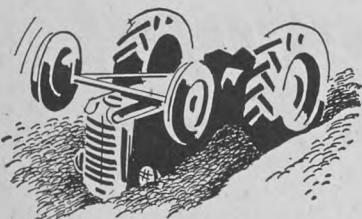


No. 31W PRESENTED BY

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## ACCIDENTS DON'T HAVE TO HAPPEN

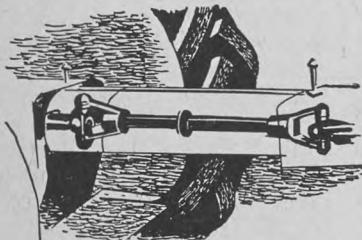
It has been said that farming is more dangerous than making dynamite. Over two-thirds of farm accidents in Canada happen to persons of working age. Nearly one-half of these persons are heads of households. Death or lifelong disability are frequent consequences. Sometimes it means a farm has to be sold or rented.



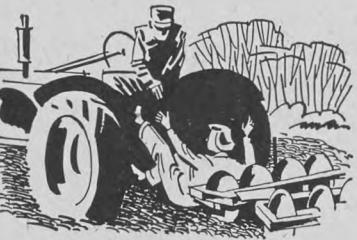
To avoid tipping, drive at reasonable speeds. Slow down when turning. Tractor brakes should be locked together for highway travel. Hillsides, ditches or rough ground call for extra care.



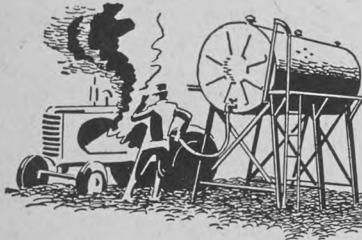
Release clutch slowly when pulling uphill or out of ditches. Hitching higher than the drawbar, for example to the axle, may also cause the tractor to "rear".



Keep shields in place over the power take-off. Otherwise, should your clothes (especially if loose) merely flop against a revolving shaft, you may be seriously injured.



An extra rider can easily fall in the path of drawn equipment. Keep tractor platform clear of objects to avoid tripping. It is dangerous to permit children to drive tractors.



Fires are often caused by refueling with the engine running. Keep a fire extinguisher mounted on the tractor. Provide a proper exhaust outlet when using a tractor in a closed building.



Be careful coupling implements to tractors. Special hitches, or a hook (shown above) to handle the drawbar makes hitching safer and easier with most farm implements.

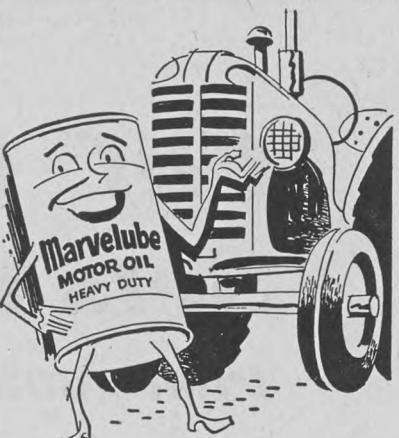


Observe traffic signals when operating on a highway. A red flag displayed on a high pole attached to the tractor will warn approaching cars of the danger of collision.



Use proper lights for night operation and for highway travel. Turning back one of the headlights to serve as a tail-light is dangerous. Motorists don't know if you're coming or going.

## MARVELUBE MOTOR OIL KEEPS FARM ENGINES YOUNG LONGER



## MARVELUBE HEAVY DUTY

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- ... lowers operating cost
- ... fights engine wear

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Marvelube helps prevent the formation of carbon and gum on valve stems—thus prevents burned and sticking valves. It keeps pistons and piston rings clean. You get a better seal between the piston and the cylinder wall and more power from each piston stroke. Anti-corrosion and anti-acid chemicals in the oil prevent pitting of wrist pins and connecting rod bearings. Marvelube also prevents the formation of gooey sludge in the crankcase. Bearing surfaces which are free from sludge get better lubrication.

It only stands to reason that engines which are free of carbon, gum and dirt will perform better—use less fuel and cost less to maintain. You can depend on Marvelube Heavy Duty to protect your engine . . . keep it young longer.

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58.1 bushels at 60 feet; 57.7 bushels at 90 feet; and 48.6 bushels at 120 feet.

## Antibiotics for Plants

THE University of Wisconsin reports that it has three plant disease specialists and biochemists at work, closely studying three antibiotics, Helixin, Toximycin and Antimycin, for their ability to control diseases in crops. All three have been experimentally sprayed on tomato plants to protect them against early blight. One of these antibiotics, Antimycin, was discovered by two university plant pathologists when they were studying the control of apple scab, seven years ago. Later, it was partially purified, but it has since been found that the crude material is more effective, weight for weight, than the purified Antimycin A.

It has been found that greenhouse plants sprayed with Antimycin and later inoculated with fungus organisms, did not become diseased as badly as unsprayed plants, and that in some cases the spray had prevented the disease. It has likewise been discovered that the material can be mixed with insecticides without losing its effectiveness against fungi. Some preparations did not wash from the leaves during the rain, and there is evidence that the material itself has some power against insect infestations.

Helixin and Toximycin were both isolated from soil samples. The former is effective against fungi, yeasts and certain bacteria, but seems to be composed of a number of different antibiotics, four types, A, B, C and D having been isolated. Toximycin has some effectiveness against fungi and certain bacteria, and in weak concentrations it appears to stimulate root growth on tomato cuttings.

## Iowa Farm Income Falls

IN 1951, 988 Iowa farmers kept records of their farm business in co-operation with the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service. Most of these farms were larger in acreage and volume of business than average, and therefore have higher net incomes than the average in the state.

The Department of Farm Management at the Iowa State College reports that in 1951 the net farm incomes on these farms dropped 21 per cent, from \$11,360 to \$8,958. Records were kept on the inventory or accrual basis, and on rented farms the net income includes the combined net income of both operator and landlord. To produce this drop in income, feed costs increased without a corresponding rise in livestock prices; crop yields were reduced; and operating costs rose by seven per cent. Charges for the use of land and capital, plus operating and family labor, went up six per cent.

Management return after charges for equity and land capital, and for operator and family labor, was \$3,934, which compared with \$6,630 in 1950. Feed and livestock valued at \$20,096, and machinery and equipment valued at \$7,034 were used during the year on the average farm of 251 acres. Livestock income per \$100 of feed fed was \$145, which compared with \$181 in 1950. Included in the average net farm income of \$8,958 for 988 farms was an average of \$18,084 for 333 high-profit farms and \$4,422 for 333 low-profit farms.

## Order Your Nursery Stock Now

Hardy Manitoba Grown Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Windbreaks, Conifers, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hedges and Perennials. Write for Free Illustrated Catalog.

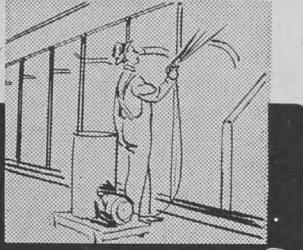
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Portage la Prairie Manitoba

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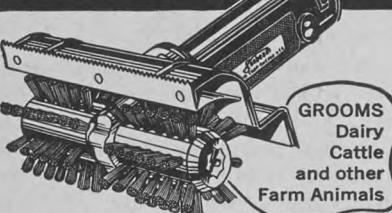
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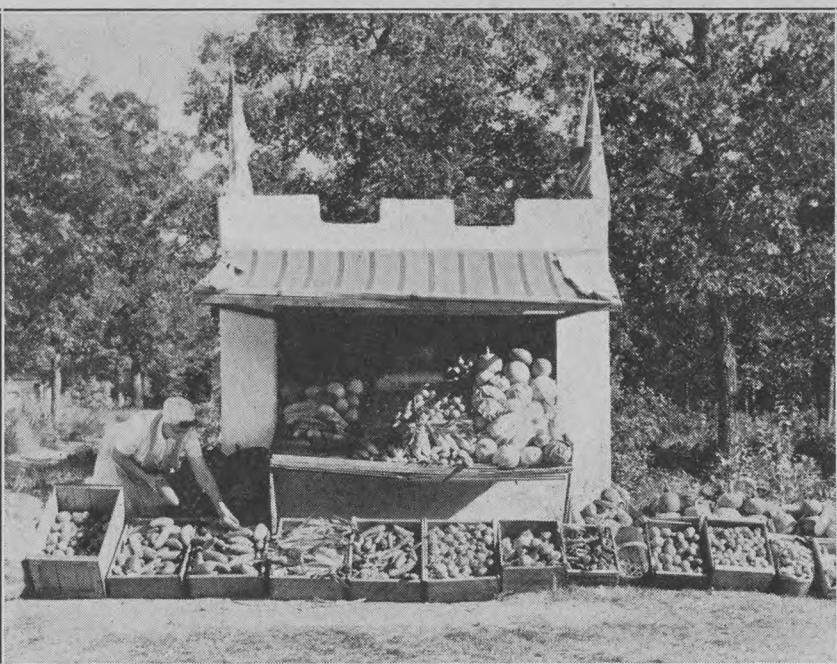
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*Guide photo*  
This roadside stand keeps Mrs. W. D. Stanish, of E. St. Paul, Manitoba, busy during the vegetable harvest.

### Moving Large Trees

SOMETIMES it becomes desirable to move trees that have been growing for several years and have become very well established. They may be in an unsuitable location, or several trees may be growing too close together, one or more of which would be more effective if moved to another location. Also, if trees can be satisfactorily moved, trees that are fairly large are more satisfying.

The primary requirement for moving fairly large trees is that the roots should be disturbed as little as possible. This requirement means that a trench should be dug around each tree, at least 1 1/2 feet from the trunk and farther if the tree to be moved is fairly large. This trench ought to be dug down and under the surface roots, and the majority of the strong roots severed to a depth of about 1 1/2 feet. Then, good burlap or sacking is needed, of sufficient size to completely cover the entire ball of soil around the roots.

Transplanting such trees may be done either in early winter or early spring. Early winter is best in some ways, since the transplanting can be delayed until the ground is sufficiently frozen that the ball of soil can be lifted entire and transplanted. Digging can be partially completed before freeze-up, and the final lifting postponed until the ball of soil is frozen together.

For transplanting when the soil is loose, the burlap should be laid into the trench at one side, folded in such a way as to make it easy to spread it out under the tree. Then, ease the tree and ball of soil gently toward the burlap, at the same time cutting the remaining roots from the opposite side. The final job is to pull the burlap tightly around the ball of soil, and tie it securely for transplantation to the new location.

A hole of the proper depth and size should be prepared first, the transplanted tree set into it so as to disturb as few roots as possible, some loose soil packed around the edges and the roots thoroughly watered, after which the hole is filled and levelled.

Transplanting in spring should be done as soon as the frost is out of the

ground. Any fairly tall, transplanted tree may need to be supported for a year or two by stakes or guy wires, until the roots have taken hold sufficiently to brace it against the occasional wind or storm.

### Manitoba Fruit Show

THE quality of the fruit at the Manitoba Provincial Fruit Show held in connection with the Dauphin Horticultural Society Flower and Garden Show was said by the judges to have been excellent. The number of entries was lower than last year, which was probably due to unfavorable weather for pollination last spring.

Fruits exhibited were apples, crabapples, pears, plums, cherry plums, sandcherries, raspberries, strawberries, red and black currants and gooseberries.

Total entries numbered 140, including collections and displays, of which crabapples numbered 74 and apples 24. There were 37 exhibitors, but in addition to the unfavorable weather of early spring, arising out of the extremely hot April weather, there was some early spring frost damage, and in other areas developing fruit was damaged by hail.

### Clean Up the Borders

PERENNIAL borders and other beds deserve a good cleaning up before the fall weather is over. Leaving the tops to remain over-winter has some advantage occasionally in holding the snow, and thus encouraging more moisture in the spring, but may under some circumstances delay growth in the spring to some extent, and encourage diseases. Certain diseases of plants are often carried over a winter in the stalks and stems; and in peonies, for example, the botrytis blight which affects them is carried over in the stocks at the crown level. In the spring, with the advent of wet weather, spores are produced which spread to the leaves. Sanitation, therefore, includes removal of trash from about the base of the stalks, and burning this as well as the stalks themselves.

During the clean-up process, it may be desirable to break up some of the older and large-rooted perennials

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If you must say "yes" to any of the above, you may already have a serious hearing loss. That's how deafness often comes—creeps up so gradually you may be quite deaf before you realize what is causing all your discomfort and inconvenience. Why take chances?

Get the facts. Write today for authoritative, new FREE BOOK about deafness and how to overcome it. It will be sent in a plain wrapper without any cost or obligation whatsoever. A postcard will do.



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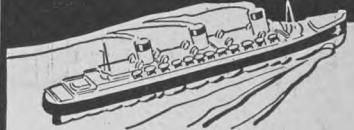
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### HIGHEST GRADE LAWN GRASS SEEDS

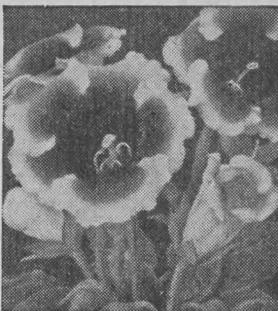
A complete line of the best in seeds of all kinds: DAHLIA and GLADIOLI, GLOXINIA and TUBEROUS BEGONIA BULBS, FRUIT.

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- BUILT-IN HUMIDIFIER Easy to fill. Easy to get at.
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"KING OF PAIN"  
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which have begun to yield blooms that are smaller and of inferior quality, and to replant them. Some of the older varieties could also be replaced with newer ones to advantage, so that the garden will display more variety and color.

Some of the more tender perennials may benefit from mulching with straw or hay. Brush placed over the beds will tend to hold the snow and provide the necessary cover. From available material, choose that least likely to introduce weed seeds into the flower beds. If alternate freezing and thawing are not experienced, and there is no subsequent heaving to contend with, mulching may not be necessary.

#### Protect Trees from Mice

NOT even a gardener can blame mice for wanting to eat the tender bark of young fruit trees during the winter months, when there is not much other available mouse food. Nor can we blame mice or other rodents for concentrating around buildings and other more or less protected spots during the winter. What more encouraging spot could a mouse find than a weedy orchard where both food and protection are available close together.

Damage is most likely to occur to younger trees, and the fruit grower, knowing the habits of mice, should protect his trees before snowfall. This is especially true if the fruit trees are adjacent to a grain field or near native groves or other trees which provide natural cover.

Mouse damage usually is a complete or partial girdling of the main stems near the ground, and most of the damage probably occurs after the ground is covered with snow. The simplest form of protection is to poison some grain with gopher poison and place it in containers near the fruit trees. The simplest container is one five or six inches square, about 1½ feet long, and with both ends open. The poisoned grain, distributed in these containers, will attract the mice, and make easier feeding for them than the bark of trees. A sheaf of grain over each such container makes them more attractive, and it may also be necessary to replenish the poisoned grain occasionally in the fall and spring.

If damage is visible in the spring, valuable trees may be saved by bridge grafting, but pruning or removal of the tree itself should be delayed until the full extent of the damage is visible.

#### Perennial Flower Roots

ENTHUSIASTIC flower gardeners usually have some dahlias, canna, tuberous begonias or gladioli. All of these must be wintered inside, and for the most successful storage, require conditions carefully adjusted to their likes and dislikes.

For dahlias, it is best to cut off the stalks about three inches above ground after these have been killed by early frosts. After a week, according to W. R. Leslie, Superintendent of the Morden Experimental Station, the roots should be dug carefully with a spading fork, to avoid breaking any of the necks of the fleshy roots. Let them lie three hours in the sunshine, and put them in storage at a temperature of 35 to 45 degrees. The earth floor of a potato cellar provides about the right humidity. If such storage is not available, roots may be packed

in boxes filled with acid peat moss, vermiculite or sand, then placed in a cool basement. Later (late December) cull the roots, rub any cut surfaces with sulphur, and repack. If the roots show any shrivelling, use a fine spray to slightly moisten the covering.

Cannas should be treated in a similar manner, but storage should be 45 degrees or higher. A covering of half sand and half peat is good, and sprinkling once or twice during the winter may be necessary.

Lift the tuberous begonias when they are dry and before harmful frosts arrive. Leave a ball of soil on the roots, and plant one or more in a box of soil. Store at about 50 degrees F., water them lightly and mature the plants by allowing the tops to die down gradually, so the roots can store up any available plant food. In April, the old roots are rubbed off as well as the old soil, and the plant replanted and brought out to the light.

Gladioli may be dug three or four weeks after flowering is completed. Dig the corms up when the weather is warm and sunny. Cut the tops off to one or two inches, and allow the corms to dry and cure in flats, in the sun or warm, dry air, from two to four days. Then, after storing for a few weeks in flats or crates, the new corms are easily broken away from the old ones. After about two weeks, the corms should be protected against thrips by blowing five per cent DDT dust at the rate of one ounce per bushel of corms, to coat each one. Then store in perforated paper bags of about four to eight-pound size. If fungus diseases occur in storage, dust the stored roots freely with flowers of sulphur.

#### Ninth Sask. Fruit Show

SASKATCHEWAN has so far held nine provincial fruit shows, and for the last three years there has been combined with it, a provincial honey show. The record year at the fruit show in point of exhibitors and entries was in 1948, when 87 exhibitors provided 550 entries. This year's show, reports D. R. Robinson, secretary, though fourth in number of entries, ranks second in number of exhibitors, having drawn 326 entries from 69 exhibitors. It also stands second in the number of crabapple, apple and plum entries.

Most successful exhibitor at the show was Frank Randall, Leacross, who won seven first prizes in a total of 18 successful showings, in addition to the Burkitt Trophy for the most successful exhibitor of fruits grown north of Township 42, and also won the T. Eaton Challenge Trophy as the most successful exhibitor.

Winners of the "best plate" prizes were widely distributed over the province. A. L. D. Martin, Indian Head, took the best plate of apples with Breakey; Robert Hamilton of Aylsham, the best plate of crab-apples with Rescue; and H. W. Williams of Macrorie, the best plate of plums with Tecumseh. The 69 exhibitors represented 35 communities, despite few entries from the southern part of the province owing to frost damage to blossoms during the latter part of May. Points represented included such widely scattered centers as Buchanan, Yorkton, Moose Range, Parkside, Marsden, Kindersley, Imperial, Caron, Indian Head and Moosomin.

# ALMOST 2 OUT OF 3 FARMERS NAME GOODYEARS AS NEXT TRACTOR TIRE PURCHASE

Canada -Wide Survey Conducted by Independent Group

A representative group of farmers in every province was recently asked: "When you next buy a tractor tire what make will you buy?"

Among owners of all brands of tractor tires almost two out of three who replied to this question said that they will buy Goodyears

next.

While Canadian farmers now use more Goodyear Tractor Tires than any other brand, the survey figures show still more farmers are switching to Goodyears because they give much more satisfactory performance than

other makes.

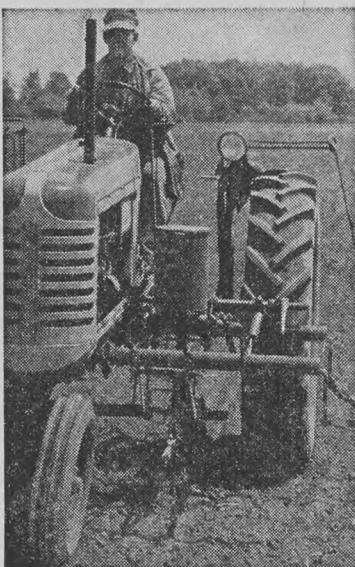
Replies given to survey questions prove beyond doubt that not only do more farmers use Goodyear Tractor Tires than any other kind but that more farmers who start using Goodyears stay with Goodyears.

## SUPER SURE-GRIP TREAD DESIGN UNCHANGED FROM '37

The Sure-Grip tread design was developed and perfected before the tire was made available to farmers in 1937—a Goodyear policy of "no experiments at the customer's expense."

The tread design of today's Super Sure-Grip is basically unchanged from that of 1937—proof of the value of the extensive studies that preceded its introduction.

But Goodyear continued to improve the Sure-Grip in other ways. The Super Sure-Grip was the result. Its stronger-than-ever cord body means longer service, greater resistance to injury. Up to 24% deeper tread has been added to provide even longer wear.



## Longer Wear, Better Grip, Among Reasons for Purchase

Results of the survey show that the main reasons for the preference of Goodyear Tractor Tires are longer wear and better service.

Goodyear Super Sure-Grips give longer wear because their straight lugs running right across the crown of the tire are free from the hooks and knobs that dull a lug's bite. Instead, sharp, clean edges grip the earth firmly, prevent the wobble that causes premature wear.

To achieve better grip the straight lugs are set closer together at the shoulder of the tire than at the centre. While the lugs are in the ground they actually wedge the earth between them. This gives the Super Sure-Grip a firmer hold on the soil and provides maximum pulling power.

In the Super Sure-Grip there are no pockets or mud traps to hold dirt and reduce traction. The lugs release the soil by normal flexing as the tires roll. For this reason Super Sure-Grip traction is as effective at the end of a day's work as when first starting out.

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International Trucks are built by International Harvester. The trucks we build for you are engineered to give years of low-cost, all around performance in the fields, on farm roads, on highways.

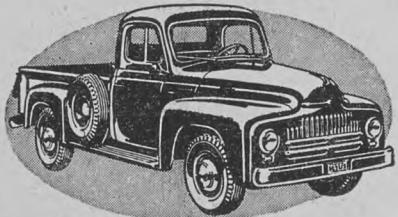
Your local International Dealer understands your problems and offers a truck specialized to your needs. Take advantage of this — see him soon.

International Harvester builds McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Industrial Power . . . Refrigerators and Home Freezers.

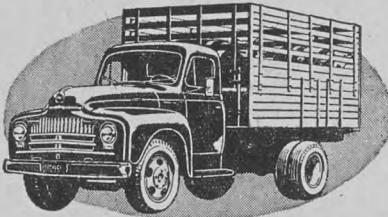
International Trucks are made in Canada at International Harvester's Chatham Works.



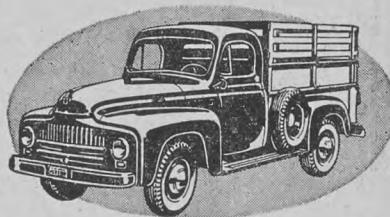
INTERNATIONAL L-160 series offers GVW ratings from 14,000 to 16,500 lbs.—a variety of specialized bodies for every hauling job.



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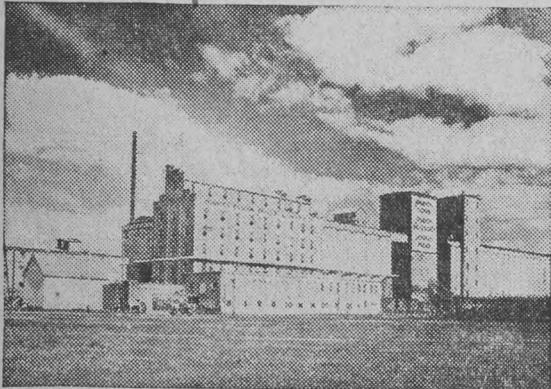
**Fast, sound growth.**

**Maintenance of flock or herd health.**

**Sustained production at low feed cost.**

and when they have fed Pioneer for many years, it all sums up to

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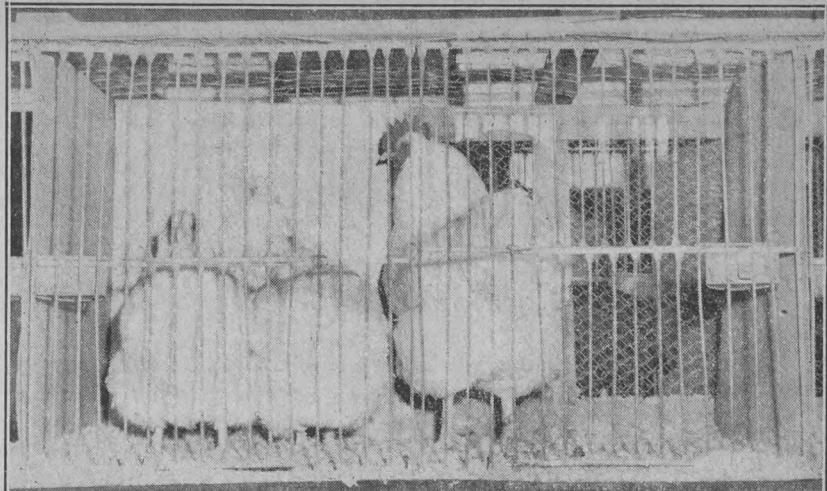
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## POULTRY



A pen of Orpington Whites shown by C. H. Walker, Portage la Prairie, at the 1951 Brandon Poultry Show.

### Marketing Quality Eggs

POULTRY specialists in 13 mid-western states in the U.S. have completed a joint research program, designed to find out how farmers can market a larger proportion of clean, high-quality eggs.

They have devised seven basic suggestions, most of which are applicable to Canadian conditions. The seven suggestions are: Confine the laying flock; keep the floor litter clean and dry; keep the nesting material clean and dry; gather the eggs at least twice a day; gather the eggs in wire baskets to permit rapid cooling; cool the eggs and keep them cool; finally, keep the humidity high in the egg storage room.

The specialists found that producers who followed the seven-point program produced 90 per cent grade A eggs, with only four per cent stained and dirty.

A recent report by the marketing service of the Canada Department of Agriculture reveals that 29 per cent of the eggs marketed in Canada in June of this year were B's and C's, the remaining 71 per cent grading A. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba fell significantly below this national average, with Alberta marketing 50.4 per cent A's, Saskatchewan, 30.6, and Manitoba 44.7. In the period under review British Columbia marketed 92.5 per cent A's.

### Bulletins for Poultrymen

TWO very useful bulletins have recently been reprinted for Saskatchewan poultry producers.

"Culling Hens for Profitable Egg Production" is the title of a bulletin written by Professor W. J. Rae, head of the Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan. He discusses the merit of older hens versus young pullets in the laying flock, suggests arrangements in the poultry house that will facilitate culling, discusses the time of year to cull, and gives instructions in the accurate identification of faults that disqualify a bird for the laying flock.

The second bulletin, entitled "Poultry House Construction," is written by Professor Rae in co-operation with F. E. Payne, Poultry Commissioner, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. This bulletin includes working plans for the construction of a 30-foot by 30-foot laying house. The text discusses many problems related to management, including the size and kind of house to build, construc-

tion details, equipment for the flock, deep litter, the cleaning of the poultry buildings and yarding of the flock.

This is agricultural extension bulletin No. 114, available from the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan. The bulletin on culling hens is also available from the university; it is agricultural extension bulletin No. 79.

### Management Details

PULLETS will sometimes begin to lay while they are still on the range. A few laying boxes near the range shelters will encourage laying in nests, and so reduce the likelihood of eggs being laid on the laying house floor after birds are confined.

There is no advantage in making any change in feeding until after the birds are laying about 35 per cent. When this level is reached a gradual shift to the laying or breeding mash is advisable.

It is well to check the birds for parasites before moving them into the laying house, in the opinion of F. J. Higginson, acting poultry commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture. The simplest method of dealing with internal parasites is to give each bird a worm pill when moving them from the summer range.

External parasites can be eliminated by painting along the top of the roost just before roosting time, with nicotine sulphate roost paint. The warmth from the body of the roosting bird causes fumes to rise through the feathers, killing the parasites. A second treatment, about ten days later, will destroy any parasites that may have hatched after the first treatment.

### Dub the Cockerels

SEVERAL years ago the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville, Quebec, adopted the practice of "dubbing" all their growing cockerels. They have concluded that dubbing—the removal of the comb and wattles—is a sound management practice. It reduces the number of birds lost through fighting. More important, it eliminates the freezing of comb and wattles, which renders the bird useless as a breeder for from two to four weeks.

Dubbing may be done at any age, says L. A. Gnaedinger, poultryman at the Lennoxville station, but the operation is difficult unless the wattles and comb are developed enough to be firmly grasped.

Techniques vary, but most poultrymen agree that two people are re-

quired, one holding the bird while the other performs the operation. The bird is held in a horizontal position with the breast-bone up, the left hand grasping the shanks and wing-tips and the right hand holding the head by the comb, with the wattles up. The operator grasps each wattle in turn and cuts it off near the throat without cutting the skin or throat. The holder then turns the bird over, his right hand holding the neck loosely just behind the head. The operator grasps the comb with his left thumb and forefinger, the thumb pointing toward the iron of the comb. With the shears in the right hand the comb is then removed completely with one cut, commencing from the front just above the beak.

Almost any sharp, stout scissors or shears may be used. The best time to dub is on the morning of a dry, sunny day. Bleeding is rarely serious, and it is not necessary to use any chemical to stop the bleeding, or any disinfectant on the cuts. Few, if any, birds should die as a result of the operation. However, birds that are sick, or in poor condition, should be culled rather than being dubbed.

#### *Sinusitis in Turkeys*

SINUSITIS, the respiratory disease of turkeys commonly known as roup, is not widespread in Canada, but it does attack flocks in certain areas. In advanced stages it results in the swelling of one or both sinus cavities just below the eyes. It can affect young, growing stock, as well as mature breeding stock and market turkeys which are almost full grown.

The disease is caused by a specific organism, but infection is often due to a weakening of the mucus lining of the respiratory tract due to a vitamin A deficiency. Other deficiencies, such as low protein, which cause general unthriftiness, are often associated with the outbreaks.

Recommended treatments include the improvement of the diet and the inclusion of fish oil at a level of one-quarter to one-half per cent. Affected birds should be isolated. In the past the treatment has been to withdraw the discharge from the sinus cavities with a hypodermic needle, and inject one cubic centimeter of four per cent silver nitrate solution.

A more recent and simpler treatment is reported by R. M. Blakely, Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. This is the injection of one-half cubic centimeter of a streptomycin solution into each swollen sinus without troubling to withdraw the discharge. One hundred and twenty-five milligrams of streptomycin base per sinus has been found effective. A reasonably stable form of liquid streptomycin is being sold by some drug firms, and is expected to become more widely available in the near future.

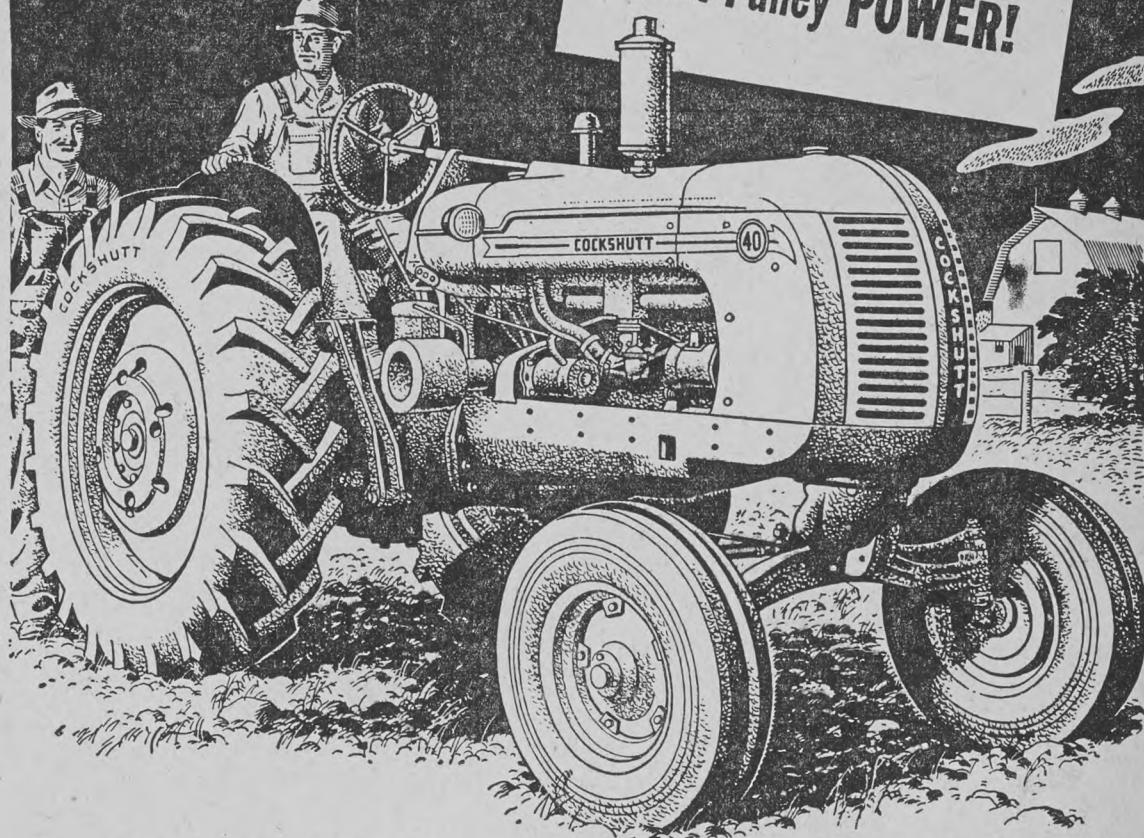
#### *Domestic Egg Consumption*

CONSUMPTION of eggs in Canada last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 23.1 dozen eggs per person; this figure is 0.1 per cent above the comparable figure for 1951.

Increasing population is increasing the demand. In the last year it is estimated that the population has increased 400,000 and this increase with consumption at 23 dozen eggs per person would require an additional 306,000 cases of eggs.

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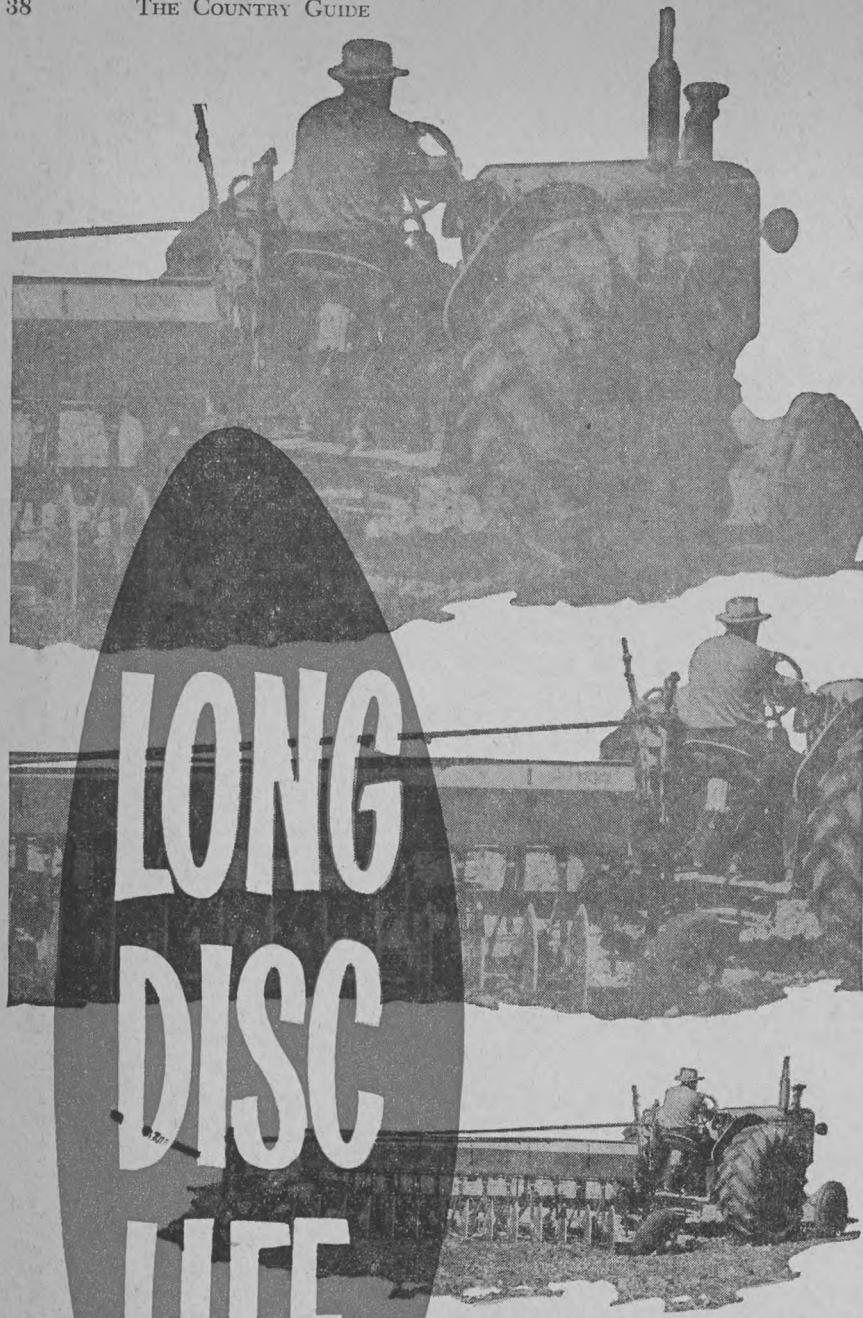
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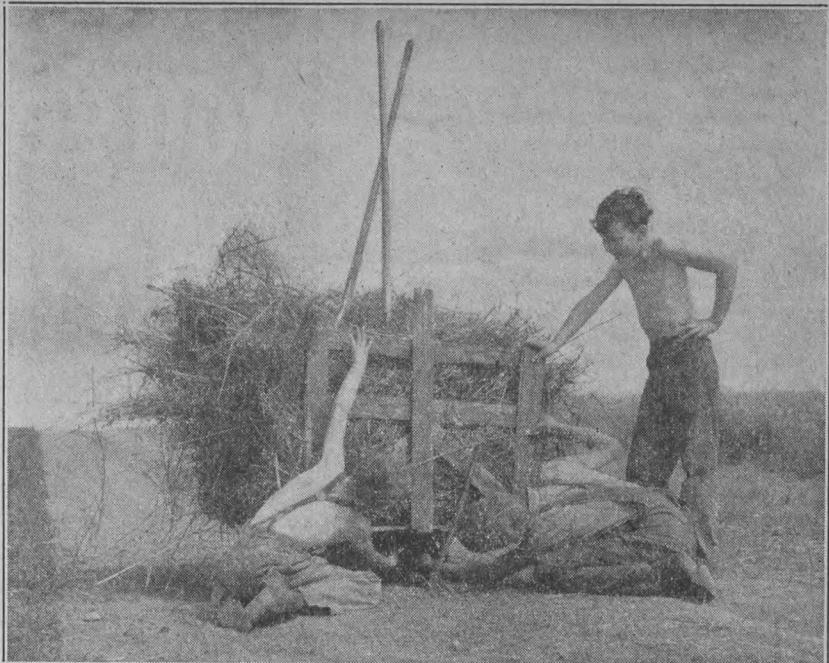
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## FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



*LHartman photo.*  
Two of the boys try to find out what is wrong with the running gear of their hayrack, while the third fellow demonstrates his approval of the old saying that "one man watching is worth two working."

### **Painting Ontario's Barns**

**J**UNIOR Farmers of Carleton County, Ontario, are taking an active part in the county's farmstead beautification project. The purpose of the project is to improve the appearance of the county for the 1953 International Plowing Match. The Juniors are taking part as individuals, with 424 farms entered in the contest, but they felt they would also like to make a group effort. As a result each of the three clubs has undertaken to paint one barn. The Gloucester group has completed their job.

This group started by sending out a call to farmers who wanted their barns painted. Eight names were submitted, and the names were put in a hat and the winning name drawn. The winner—Harry Woodburn of Cyville—agreed to pay two-thirds of the cost of the paint with the Farm Improvement Association paying the remainder.

With the details arranged the 18 club members descended on the farm. They started work at nine in the morning, and by noon over half of the 120-foot by 38-foot barn was painted. By the middle of the afternoon the job was completed.

Throughout the operation careful checking was done; the Gloucester group want to win the \$50 prize which will go to the club that does the best job on its barn.

### **All Night Vigil**

**B**IRD watchers are noted for being enthusiastic people. This enthusiasm was demonstrated recently by the members of the Yorkton Natural History Society who sat throughout the entire night clocking birds as they passed across the face of the moon on their journey south. At approximately 200 other points in North America bird watchers were doing the same thing.

The bird watchers provided themselves with warm clothing and plenty of hot coffee and took shifts looking at the moon through a telescope set up at the municipal airport. They noted whether the bird outline was clear or blurred, erratic flights, the

occurrence of more than one bird on the face of the moon at one time and other bird data. The information collected was sent to form part of a lunar bird study being conducted by the museum of zoology at Louisiana State University and the agricultural and mechanical college at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dr. S. C. Houston, president of the Yorkton Society, reported that 83 birds were observed, despite the fact that it clouded over at about 2:30 a.m., and almost no birds were observed during the last half of the night.

### **Starling Observed**

**E**UROPEAN starlings are becoming increasingly common on the prairies. It was recently reported by C. St. A. Nixon that he had seen five of these birds on a neighboring farm near Lintlaw, Saskatchewan. The birds were seen some months ago, and have not been observed since.

Starlings are unpopular around the farm for the same reasons that make the English sparrow a nuisance. The bird's feeding habits are almost faultless, but they are very messy around the buildings.

### **Tisdale Rally**

**O**NE of the largest 4 H club rallies held in Saskatchewan this year was recently held at Tisdale. Clubs from 16 points in the district took part, and over 1,200 people were in attendance.

A float depicting a kitchen comparison won first prize for the Eastman Homecraft Club; second prize went to the Arnley Club, for a realistic barbecue spit. The combined boys' grain and swine clubs and the girls' club of Goldburn had the first prize club display. The Eastman Club won the costume selection prize.

Dr. V. E. Graham, Dean of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, outlined the history of the University and told the club members that the late Professor John G. Rayner, former director of the Extension Department, was an excellent model for forming the pattern of their own lives.

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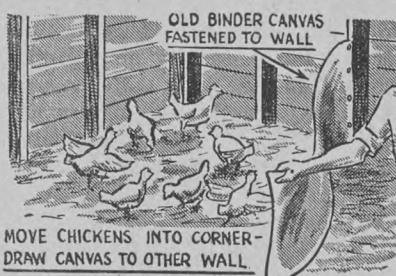
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## Workshop in October

Many workshop chores can be completed in the late fall

### Catching Chickens

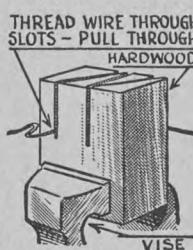
An old binder canvas makes a handy way to catch chickens easily and quietly in the henhouse. One end is fastened to the wall about four feet



from a convenient corner. Holding tightly to the other end of the canvas we move 25 or 30 hens into this corner, and draw the canvas over to the other wall, confining them into a small, triangular, semi-darkened space, where they are easily caught without frightening or injuring them.—I.W.D.

### Wire Straightener

Small wire can be readily straightened by using a hardwood plank, slotted as shown in the illustration. The plank should be held in a vise, the wire slipped into the slots, and pulled through. It is especially handy for straightening wire removed from hay bales.—A.B., Sask.



### Carrying Heavy Hog

Here is an easy way to carry a heavy hog after it has been butchered and is ready to be hung up to cool. Two

men can carry it easily on a stretcher or a short ladder, or even on a door. It is no trick at all. Often the hog is too heavy for one man to carry and there is no good way for two men to get hold of it. It is easier with the ladder.—T.H.B.



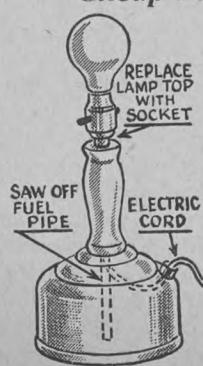
### Holding Saw-Logs

A small spike, such as is used in baseball or logging boots, driven into each arm of the saw horse will hold logs while they are being sawed. A large nail driven in, sawed off, and sharpened, would serve the same purpose.—E.G.H.



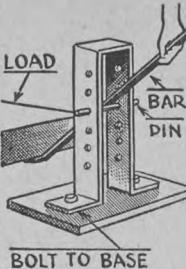
### Cheap Table Lamp

Your old gas and kerosene lamps can be readily converted to an electric lamp, when the hydro arrives, as shown in the illustration. With a shade on they are attractive. —H.Z., Man.



### For Prying Up Loads

A handy crow-bar fulcrum can be easily made as shown in the illustration. It should be made of heavy, flat iron, bent and bolted or welded to a base. The adjusting holes should be spaced at regular intervals to provide a wide range of positions.—A.B., Sask.



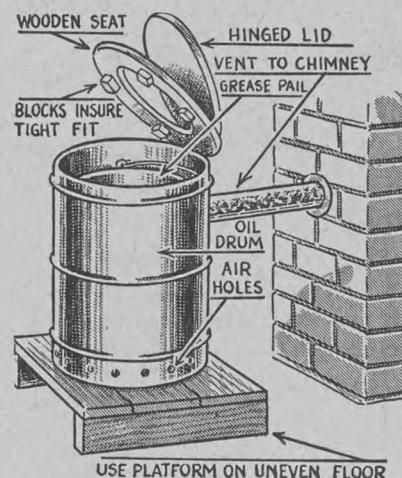
### Tight Tire Chains

Wide rubber bands cut from old tubes, and provided with hooks taken from worn cross links, as shown, will be found very useful in holding tire chains tightly to the wheel. These are stretched across the wheel

and hooked into the chain.—A.B., Sask.

### Making a Commode

Cut the top off a small size oil drum to within an inch above the top ring, and drill holes around the bottom for ventilation. If the floor is uneven or you want the commode raised, make a plank platform. Cut a three-inch opening near the top to fit galvanized eave trough pipe, and flare the end of



the pipe inside the drum to keep it in place. Run this pipe to the chimney, which should be nearby. Remove a brick from the chimney and chisel out a four-inch hole, insert the end of the pipe and pack it with plaster of paris. Make the seat out of a round piece of wood fitted underneath with wood blocks so that it will go tightly into the drum. Make a hinged wooden cover for the top. Set a grease pail inside the barrel, and use chemicals the same as those used for a commercially made commode.—A.P.

### Weighing Fowl

A convenient holder for weighing fowl can be easily made from a piece of tin or heavy cardboard rolled into the shape of a funnel, as shown. Placed in this the bird will not struggle.—A.B., Sask.



## A file for every chain

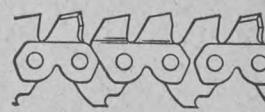
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You want a file that cuts fast, lasts long, gives just the right shape and finish to chain saw teeth. Many chain manufacturers recommend the Black Diamond Round Blunt Chain Saw File. Diameters, 1/4", 5/16" and 3/8". Length, 8". Also 6" with 7/32" diameter.

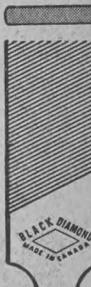


Some chain saw filers prefer the Black Diamond Half Round Chain Saw File for sharpening chisel-type chains. Its handy size and two cutting surfaces (flat and half round) make it popular for "on-the-spot" filing. Length, 6". Cross section, 5/16" x 5/32".

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Take employers, for instance. To them, a man's ownership of life insurance suggests that he is foresighted, thrifty, realistic. Above all, it reflects willingness to accept responsibility — an attitude that impresses every employer.

In fact, anyone who learns that a man owns life insurance regards him with added respect. It represents one of the most important assets any man can have — an asset held by nearly all successful men in every walk of life.

Yet perhaps the most important effect of owning life insurance is on the policyholder himself. It gives him a sense of achievement. For in no other way can he create such a valuable estate for so little in so short a time. And this, in turn, adds to his own self-confidence.

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### Lakehead Strike Averted

The last minute settlement of the wage dispute between some 1,500 Lakehead terminal workers and terminal operators came as a considerable relief to the grain trade and to farmers throughout western Canada. The workers' union, seeking among other things, a 40-hour week with the same take-home pay, refused to accept a conciliation board recommendation but later reached agreement with their employers on partial fulfilment of union demands.

Obviously, a walk-out of Lakehead grain handlers coming at the peak of the grain run in a bumper crop year would have had serious repercussions in the grain trade. It would have, in fact, brought all terminal elevator activity to a complete standstill permitting neither the unloading of freight cars nor the loading of grain boats. Cars which were loaded at the time of the strike, had it become effective, would have remained in that condition. At a moment when the strike appeared imminent, Federal Transport Controller R. W. Milner halted all further grain loadings earmarked for the Lakehead, thereby cutting off a flow of grain which had been moving at a rate of nearly two million bushels per day. Although a potential grain pile-up at the Lakehead was given as the reason for this drastic move, it appeared more as a precautionary move against the strike taking place. The embargo was lifted immediately following the announcement that the dispute had been settled.

It is quite true, however, that a threat of a grain pile-up at the Lakehead did exist and still does at the present time. In all probability terminal storage facilities will be taxed to capacity in the very near future. Terminal stocks of all grains at the Lakehead on September 11 totalled some 62 million bushels. Stocks on cars waiting to be unloaded consisted of roughly 13 million bushels which, when considered along with stocks in terminals and allowing for working space, almost accounts for total Lakehead capacity.

The build-up of grain stocks is due to the unprecedented number of boxcars which the railroads threw into the job and by the fact that insufficient lake shipping has been available to meet the demand. A large number of lake vessels is presently engaged in the ore trade and is likely to remain so engaged until cold weather makes the movement of ore impractical.

While sales commitments by the Canadian Wheat Board have been large, considerable stocks of grain, including wheat, were available for export in eastern and west coast positions at the time the strike appeared imminent. It would therefore have been possible to continue normal export shipments for some time, even if the strike had gone into effect. More serious would have been its effect upon future sales commitments by the Board. Not knowing what the available supply situation might be one, two, or three months from now, it would have hesitated to make sales guaranteeing delivery on any particular date. Any loss of trade for that reason would have been most unfortunate considering that a good de-

mand exists for high quality Canadian wheat, despite reasonably strong competitive forces elsewhere.

### Dutch Again Curb U.S. Flour Imports

Buying of U.S. flour by the Netherlands has again come to a full stop. The reimposition of its embargo followed a brief relaxation of a previously imposed embargo which protested American restrictions against the importation of Dutch cheeses.

Following the enactment of Section 4 of the U.S. Defence Production Act restricting the importation of certain dairy products, protests came from a number of countries, including the Netherlands and Canada, on the grounds that the Act violated the articles of the Geneva Trade Agreement to which the U.S. was a signatory. A recent amendment to the D.P.A. authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to ease restrictions to the extent of 15 per cent of certain previous import levels.

When the Act was amended the Netherlands removed its embargo against U.S. flour imports as an apparent invitation to the U.S. to ease restrictions against Dutch cheeses. This "good will" gesture permitted the purchase of some 9,000 metric tons of flour with free dollars. Traders, expecting to be given a further allocation of free dollars were recently informed by their government that none would be forthcoming since its previous action had brought no reciprocating move from American authorities. The Dutch government claimed that the D.P.A. amendment empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to lift the restrictions on cheese and that its gesture was the Secretary's cue to act accordingly. Since no action was forthcoming the Dutch apparently felt justified in maintaining their own restrictions. In the meantime the Dutch are looking elsewhere and particularly to Canada for supplies. To date Canadian sales of wheat and wheat flour to the Netherlands have almost doubled those of last year.

### Scottish Co-op Officials in Annual Tour

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society of Glasgow, Scotland, has for some 40 years maintained a close contact with Western Canadian Co-operatives and with the West in general. Last month several officials of the S.C.W.S. again made the Company's annual tour of Canada stopping off at a number of the larger centers where acquaintances were renewed with Canadian co-operative leaders.

Prior to World War II the Society milled Canadian wheat exclusively in its four great flour mills but since then has been unable to do so because of postwar restrictions. At the present time it is using 75 per cent Canadian wheat but is hoping for a return to a normal situation. Expressing satisfaction with Canadian wheat, Mr. William Grant, manager of the Society's flour mills, while in Calgary stated that Canada's wheat grading system was the finest in the world.

It is worth noting that Scotland has been traditionally a buyer of Canadian wheat, obtaining the bulk of her supplies from this country. As a result it

# COMMENTARY

is impossible to find any other country where the flour bears greater resemblance in quality and texture to the Canadian product.

The Scots are strong believers in co-operation and their own societies, in addition to being eminently successful, have strongly influenced co-operatives abroad. The fine relationship which has existed between the S.C.W.S. and Canadian co-operatives is indeed commendable!

## The Feed Grain Market

Beef cattle prices in the United States have taken a decided downward turn in recent weeks partly as the result of increased offerings. During mid-September the total kill reached the highest level for any week since 1949. A week later, prime native fed steers were fetching the lowest price since 1950 on the Chicago market.

Responsible for the record cattle slaughter of the previous week was the expansion in marketings of grass fed slaughter cattle and continued liberal offerings from the nation's feed-lots. The decline in killing stock prices has further influenced the price of feeder stock which has been undergoing a downward trend because of lack of interest on the part of feeders.

September and early October is probably the most important time of the year for livestock feeders as the growing season ends and feeding plans for the following months are instituted. Last fall's record high price of feeder cattle and this year's declining fat cattle prices has hurt livestock men in both the U.S. and Canada.

This fall, feeders in the States are looking to future months with renewed hope. Contributing to this optimism is the lower price of replacement cattle and the prospects of a good corn crop. Present indications point to a record year in the numbers of cattle on feed with a slight drop in hog production.

A recent survey of the United States, conducted by the American Meat Institute, indicates that this country will have the largest supply of beef in its history during 1953 if producers continue to build up herds. A record in cattle numbers of 88 million head was reported in January. At the present rate of build-up this may reach 92 to 93 million head by the end of this year.

Very substantial feed grain supplies are required to carry this large number of cattle and larger supplies will be required in the future. Prospects for feed crops through August promised generally adequate supplies of feed grains and roughages although estimates of the former were generally down from the July 1 estimate. The corn crop is now estimated at 3,136 million bushels. An estimated carryover of around 500 million bushels at October 1, 1952, is in prospect, thus bringing the total corn supply to somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,600 million bushels, about five per cent larger than in 1951.

Estimates of barley production now stand at 218 million bushels, compared with 255 million bushels in 1951 and is the smallest since 1936. The oats crop is forecast at 1,266 million bushels compared with 1,316 million bushels last year.

Total production of feed grains this year is estimated to be approximately 125 million tons, 11 million tons larger than in 1951. On the basis of July conditions, this year's production together with the carryover should assure a total feed supply, including by-product feeds of 172 million tons, slightly larger than last year but a little smaller than in 1949 and 1950.

All this quantity of feed grain will not be used for domestic consumption however, as the U.S. has in recent years been exporting a considerable volume of coarse grains as part of its foreign aid program.

In addition to domestic supplies, the United States feeder has access to foreign supplies of feed grains, largely imported from Canada. These imports increased greatly in 1951 and consisted of 51 million bushels of oats, 12 million bushels of barley, and 26 million bushels of wheat designated as unfit for human consumption. While it might be assumed that the wheat was used almost entirely for livestock feed, a considerable portion of the barley and oats imports were undoubtedly used for human consumption. Assuming half of these quantities were put to human use, the total imports of the main animal feeds from Canada could not be greater than a million tons, an insignificant part of total American utilization.

While the imports of feed grains into the United States are insignificant in relation to the total available American supply, they can assume considerable importance to the Canadian producer. In particular, sales of non-milling grades of Canadian wheat have assisted in the relief of a difficult situation over the past two or three years. American purchases of oats, both for milling and feed purposes may likewise assume considerable importance in years when the Canadian supply is large. Unlike barley and wheat however, the feed value of oats on a bulk basis is comparatively low. For this reason, imports of oats for feed purposes become of less importance.

Whether we may continue to export substantial quantities of feed grains to the U.S. is difficult to determine at the present time. Livestock numbers will probably continue to increase for several years thereby increasing the demand for good quality feed grains. During recent years in which the U.S. exported an unprecedented quantity of wheat, a great part of which was financed under their foreign aid policy, grain producers have reduced their acreages of coarse grains in preference to wheat. Now that mutual aid assistance is decreasing rapidly, U.S. exports of wheat are likely to decline. The government has set a wheat acreage goal for the 1953 wheat crop of 72 million acres, about eight per cent below the acreage seeded this year. Assuming average yields are obtained, the outrun of the 1953 wheat crop would be some 1,080 million bushels about 170 million bushels below this year's production. Acreages taken out of wheat production are likely to be turned over to the production of coarse grains, resulting in a possible decreased demand for Canadian grains.



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### Hudson Hope

Continued from page 14

in the cattle business in this area, on not too big a scale.

Both partners are distinct individuals. John Onslow is an ex-British officer badly injured in World War II, who had spent several years in Iraq and Kurdistan. Symonds, a veteran of World War I, has spent many years in Saskatchewan as game guardian, and located this country when employed by the B.C. Government. He is also a well-known artist and hopes to be able to complete the beautiful set of murals he has started for the Saskatchewan Natural History Museum at Regina, if he can get away this winter.

LEAVING the Cache Creek country, the road again descends to the Peace. The scenery is very beautiful as one looks down on the river valley, with its steep, green, tree-clad banks and at the Rockies fading away to the west and south. The swift Half-way River enters the Peace here, and beyond there are more farmed flats and a good scenic road into Hudson Hope, 27 miles from the Half-way.

Hudson Hope is a nice, pleasant little hamlet, with a few houses, a good little hotel, a small auto camp and an up-to-date Hudson's Bay Company store. It has a twice-weekly mail from Fort St. John and caters to a small collection of trappers, prospectors, lumbermen, big game guides, a farmer or two, and a few retired persons who just like to live there. There are now a considerable number of tourists and fishermen during the summer season. Its attractions are just the scenery and its lure as a far-away place with a romantic history. It is situated 200 feet above the Peace and there is clear navigation from there to the chutes of the Peace, 600 miles down stream. There is no fuss or bustle, and it has an excellent supply of laid-on running water from springs that are easily found eight feet below the surface. It also has a small electrical plant.

The Peace River Canyon is Hudson Hope's major attraction but it is difficult to view the whole of its 22 miles properly. The Canyon's exit is at Box Canyon, only two-and-a-half miles distant from the settlement; and the B.C. Government is widening an old road into it.

Box Canyon is not very spectacular, but the real canyon of the Peace is so isolated in its almost inaccessible, deep windings that it would take an airplane, or a sturdy walker, to follow its 300 feet deep chasm. A good view of a mile of it can be seen by driving into the now inactive Peace River coal mine, which is about 12 miles west of Hudson Hope. Its walls are sheer. No human being has ever gone through this gulch by boat. A powerful motor boat once got up about eight miles, but swift, dangerous water and sharp turns stopped it. Gold seekers are said to have been lowered down its steep sides with ropes, but without success. A recent lumber company made a trial drive of 200 marked logs from the upper Peace, but only 20 of the logs reached Hudson Hope. The Peace River Canyon remains today unexploited and unconquered.

THE Hudson Hope country has long been known for its valuable

coal deposits. MacKenzie reported burning coal on his 1793 journey as he portaged around the Canyon. The walls of the Canyon are said to show fifty seams of coal in places, but mining on a large scale is not possible due to the region's inaccessibility. The first coal mined there was in 1915, when a trial river shipment was sent to the town of Peace River for the railway that reached there that year. The Peace River Mine was actually opened in 1938 for commercial purposes, and with the advent of the Alaska Highway, the Americans hauled a lot of its coal to supply their road camps and did much to improve the present motor road.

Today coal is being mined by the Reschke Mining Company, 19 miles west of Hudson Hope, on a mountain-side 900 feet above the Peace, and about two miles from its banks. The coal is on a natural slope for mining, and this enterprising Drumheller miner and his very active partner, Philip Tompkins of Fort St. John, have gone to great expense and labor to get modern coal-cutting machinery into the mine. The coal price is \$7.50 at the tipple, and while they have a fair market from the Fort St. John country, they lost a good revenue when Dawson Creek piped in natural gas.

The possibilities of great coal deposits up here are enormous. The coal is about the finest in Canada, almost an anthracite, clean to handle, and exposure to the weather has no effect on it. This coal is certainly an ace-in-the-hole for the Hudson Hope country.

SIXTEEN dusty miles from the Reschke Mine lies the end of the road and the Beattie ranch at Gold Bar. Sixty miles up the Peace from Gold Bar are the forks of the Findlay River, and the inland water route to the Pacific by the mighty Fraser River. It was at Gold Bar, in 1914, that Jim Beattie staked out his home-stead on these last flats of the Peace. Beattie had been working on the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway. He and seven other men had cut an overland sleigh trail in the winter from Edson, Alberta, and managed to reach Hudson Hope with horses. It was too much for the other men, but Beattie found what he wanted and stuck.

In 1917 he brought his bride in from the B.C. side, by water, via Fort George and Summit Lake; and together this couple established a fine farm and small ranch and raised a family of three boys and three girls. It is a lovely place with about 200 acres of weed-free crops under cultivation, with cattle, pigs, poultry and horses, and the finest and best-kept garden in the country, that grows everything. Jim Beattie died in 1949 and his name is still a household word in the Peace River country. Mrs. Beattie still runs the place in her quiet and competent way, with her eldest son, Robert, stepping into his father's shoes. Her twin sons, aged 15, are coming men and her three daughters are happily married. Robert Beattie also carries on the outfitting business and takes sportsmen up the Peace by boat, and back into the mountains with their pack train, for early big game hunting and fishing. That country is now quite accessible to wealthy sportsmen, since Canadian Pacific Air-

**FARM BUILDING Ideas**  
PRACTICAL HINTS  
ON MATERIALS AND METHODS

by Allan Hall

When young Bert Green, a new neighbour of mine, went overseas in the last war, fire broke out on board ship. Bert says he'll never forget it. "The instant the alarm sounded," he tells, "every man on the crew knew his station and rushed to it. That fire just didn't have a chance."

Surprise sequel is that on Bert's place they now have regular fire drills. Never heard of one on a farm in my life before, but why not? If everybody knows in advance just what to do instantly in case of fire, a lot of holocausts wouldn't happen. "But preventing fires before they start is still best" Bert admits; and proved he believed it by taking me out to the barn he'd just remodelled.

Well, I couldn't see how a fire'd ever make much headway in that barn now. Wherever Bert had built partitions, or lined a wall, or anywhere else a wall-board could be used, he'd applied Johns-Manville Flexboard.

I kept quiet about knowing a good bit about this J-M product because I wanted a first-hand opinion from someone else. "First off," Bert began, "this Flexboard is made of asbestos and cement; it can't burn or rot. Rats can't chew through it, either." He picked a loose sheet up to show me how light it was to handle, and how easy to bend "if you want to fit it around curved places" he explained.

"You can see for yourself how smooth and hard that surface is" Bert went on, "and how easy it's going to be to keep clean."

I guess Bert isn't even thinking of painting the Flexboard because about the only thing he left out of his spiel was that Flexboard never needs paint or preservative, whether you use it indoors or out. Of course, if you want colours, Flexboard takes paint easily.

#### 3 SHEETS OF FLEXBOARD MAKE THIS



Two sheets of J-M Flexboard make the roof for this portable range shelter for poultry, and one sheet makes the hard, easy-to-clean floor. Some framing and wire complete the job. Rain, sun, and constant use of the cleaning scraper won't harm it.

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ways established a regular flight to Fort St. John.

The work on such a big and distant place as the Beattie Ranch seems almost insurmountable, but the Jim Beattie tradition is being well carried on by his fine, self-supporting family, who are well content in the freedom of their river and mountain surroundings.

So ends this little 88-mile detour from the Alaska Highway. The country is, indeed, still well named Hudson Hope.

(Note: This article was written shortly before the author's death in Sweden a few months ago. The late C. D. La Nauze, until his retirement in 1943, was assistant superintendent, R.C.M.P. in charge of depot division, Regina, and widely known for his knowledge of the North Country.—Ed.)

## Alfalfa Bees

**Jonathan Waterhouse, Alberta Foothills farmer, believes farmer pays big price for disturbing balance of nature**

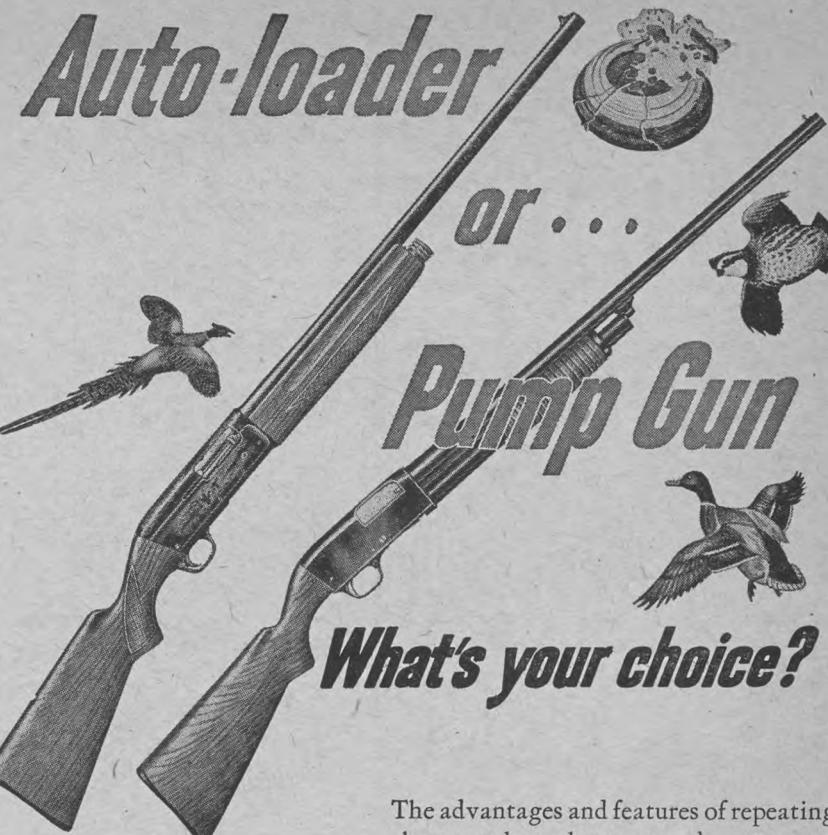


**A**BOUT 30 years ago I read an article in a very old nature book which would be over 100 years old. This article mentioned that in a winter when field mice were thick, there was always a following year of poor clover and crops on account of the mice destroying the wild bees' nests. This guy who wrote the article 100 years ago or more had forgotten more than our modern naturalists know today.

Now this is my belief and I sure would like to see it tried out in a block of four townships for four years. Get every landowner to get rid of his guns and traps and put notices up on his land—"NO SHOOTING." Protect every weasel, coyote, fox, owl and hawk. Keep all fires out of the brush and fence the alfalfa fields off with about five rods of brush all the way around them. Then keep all farm stock out of the alfalfa and brush around it. You would see all the wild bees necessary in four years if you kept fires and mice out. Also, don't use DDT. Mice and fires can destroy more wild bees in one year than can be built up in seven years. If this plan were used there would be no gophers, mice or grasshoppers to speak of, for mice and grasshoppers are the main fare of small hawks; the owls and coyotes, foxes and large hawks would clean out the gophers.

If this program were followed I feel sure your alfalfa seed crop would be more than doubled. There are too many brush fires and two-legged predators with guns around here for the wild bees to hold their own. Not only would there be more clover and alfalfa seed if the bees were encouraged, but wild fruit would be more plentiful as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., need pollination also to get a good set.

You see a thorn hedge around nearly every field in England. There are thrushes and blackbirds and a thousand other song birds to every one you see in Alberta. If the wild life in England in the form of birds were bumped off the grasshoppers and other insects would be as thick as they are here. Wild life protection pays big dividends.



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## Rough and Tough

*A rugged outdoorsman finds it difficult to cast himself in the role of goose executioner*

by KERRY WOOD

MY friend Fred is a tough outdoorsman, addicted to manly pursuits of hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, and other sports of that robust type. Lately he decided to build himself a log cabin on an acre of piney land out in the fishing country, spending his holiday time axing the logs, peeling them clean, notching them into place to start construction of a cosy week-end home where he hopes to enjoy many a delicious supper of fried trout.

But the rains came before Fred could finish the building. On Wednesday of his week's holiday, it poured down in the proverbial torrents. Fred found that log work in the wet was not enjoyable, so he put aside the axe and picked up a fishing rod, walking across to a trout stream to see if the wily fish were willing to co-operate.

tried to jab a vengeful beak into the man's back, then accepted the situation philosophically and made no more fuss.

EVENING was coming on when Fred reached his tent, so he hustled to make supper—plus an extra dollop for his fox terrier dog, Digger, his constant companion on woodsy outings. As for the goose, Fred cut a hole in the gunny sack so that the bird could shove head and neck out of the confining bag, then fed grain to the potential roast dinner.

"There y're, Garcia," Fred said. He can't explain why he called the gander by that Garcia name, but the moniker suited the bird.

As dusk deepened into night, the rain poured down heavier than ever. Fred hastily finished his supper,



*"He gave a little gabble as though asking what I was going to do."*

They weren't, hence Fred climbed the hill to a farm and had a chat with the house-bound folks there. While at the farm, Fred sighted a flock of domestic geese and expressed his fondness for roast goose. The upshot was that Fred bought a fat gander.

"Don't kill it," he cautioned the farm lad. "This is only Wednesday, and I'm not due back home until Sunday. If the weather turns warm, that bird won't keep. Just put it in a gunny sack and give me a couple of handfuls of oats. I'll carry it down to my camp and keep it alive until I'm ready to go home."

The protesting gander was shoved into a jute container, Fred slung it over a sinewy shoulder and put the oats in his pocket, sloshing through mud and rain back to his cabin site. The bird uttered a honk or two and

hunkered under the low roof of the hiker-style tent. There was barely room in that shelter for Fred and Digger and supplies, but an extra space was cleared near the door and there the sack-imprisoned Garcia was installed.

"He let out a gabble, but I told him he'd better hush up or I'd put him outside in the wet. So Garcia took the hint and we all settled down, lulled to sleep by the pitter-patter of rain."

Next morning it was still wet. The tent was badly crowded, with Fred no longer prone in his sleeping bag and Digger wanting to move around, while Garcia was obviously tired of the confining straight-jacket of the gunny sack. Fred released the bird from the bag, tying a cord to Garcia's left leg and tethering the grateful gander to a tree out in front of the

tent. Garcia gobbled some breakfast oats while Fred and Digger dined on bacon and eggs. As the rain continued to fall, man and dog retired to the tent, Fred to read and Digger to snore. Garcia remained out under the tree, but the lacy filigree of pine needles above did not screen the bird from the drenching downpour. Poor Garcia honked dismally a couple times, ruffling his soaked feathers and looking decidedly downcast about the whole affair.

"I felt sorry for him," Fred admitted, adding that he couldn't concentrate on his reading because of the gander's wretchedness. "And right about then, I thought of my double-bitted axe—a present from my wife on our wedding anniversary, though she first gave me a silly sort of tailless shirt which I exchanged for the axe. That axe was really sharp, and near where Garcia was tethered was a spruce stump I'd been using as a chopping block. Since Garcia had to end up in the oven in any case, I thought it would be a kindness to chop off his head to prevent him feeling that cold rain any longer."

Without further ado, Fred donned a jacket and went out to perform the execution. Garcia roused himself from his soggy misery, honking in hopes that Fred was going to alleviate his sufferings. The man tested the blade of his axe, placing the approved tool handy on the stump. Then Garcia was fetched to the improvised guillotine, the bird's head and long neck stretched out flat on top of the chopping block while Fred took a firm hold of the axe handle.

"But that gander looked up at me sort of trusting like, and he gave a little gabble as though asking what I was going to do. Well, now! I put down the axe, and I looked up at the clouds, and it seemed they were beginning to break and maybe the weather would turn warm. Naturally, I didn't want Garcia's meat to spoil if it got hot, so I put the axe away and carried Garcia over to the tent, tethering him just inside the door out of the drip of the rain. Then I went back to my reading, Digger snored, while Garcia honked in a conversational way as he preened the wetness out of his feathers."

IT continued to rain. The outdoorsman, the dog, and the gander shared the cramped quarters throughout that drenching day, rousing themselves at mealtime to take nourishment. At dawn on Friday the wetness was still pouring down, so Fred decided to call off his cabin building for the time being. He tethered Garcia next the stump, then unpegged his tent and folded the soggy canvas and packed it into the car, loading all his belongings except the gander and the axe. Finally it was time to leave, and Fred once again picked up the chopper and looked at Garcia. The bird looked right back, whereupon the man fidgetted with the axe and suddenly elected to wait a little longer.

"Y'see, I was a long way from home and knew the roads would be muddy. There was a certain chance I'd get stuck, and if I got stuck bad and held up for a day or so, I didn't want to be worried about the goose meat getting spoiled. So I just put Garcia back in the gunny sack and placed him on the floor of the back seat."

The road was more than muddy.



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Fred hadn't gone a mile before he was really stuck. He had to find logs and brush, jacking up the back wheels and placing the sticks under the gooey tires. Then he tried again, but the car bogged down deeper than ever.

"If Garcia had given one honk right then, I'd've cut off his head so fast! But the gander kept quiet, and Digger stayed out of my way and there was nothing for it but to jack up the hind end again and put on chains. It was a miserable job; I barked my knuckles and got covered with mud. All the while Garcia looked sympathetic and Digger did likewise. So I stepped on the gas and we plowed out of there."

It wasn't the only time he got stuck, but finally the last lap of the journey was ahead. Fred had decided that when he reached the gravelled road and was beyond the muddy side trails, he'd decapitate the goose before driving homeward. But when he reached the gravel and stopped the car, Garcia glanced up at Fred and the man stared down at the gander.

"He was certainly a friendly looking sort o' bird," Fred explained, putting off the execution until he reached

the river bridge about 20 miles from home.

At the bridge Fred stopped once more. He and the big bird exchanged loving glances again.

"About that time, I made up my mind to give Garcia to the first farmer I met who'd provide him with a good home. I drove into a farmyard a half mile down the road, pleased to see a fat and jolly looking man out doing the chores. This farmer said he'd be glad to take Garcia because he sure loved roast goose. So I cancelled the offer right away."

Fred drove on, with Garcia gabbling sociably in the back seat. Fred hesitated a couple times opposite some farm gates, but finally stepped firmly on the gas and reached home just before supper time. Digger hopped out of the car, trotting up onto the back porch and yelping for the family to open the door. They flung it wide, shouting a welcome to Fred and the fox terrier. And my tough outdoorsman friend stalked sheepishly into the kitchen, holding one end of Garcia's tether cord.

"We got a new pet," said Fred.

### Food

Continued from page 7

requested help. These two things, were complementary to some extent, because both contributed to mutual understanding.

The International Institute of Agriculture, which for many years prior to World War II provided an international statistical service, was absorbed by F.A.O., as were some other organizations in Europe. It was early recognized that these services were essential, but were inadequate for international requirements, as previously constituted. In many member countries no statistical service existed and there was little knowledge concerning its proper development. F.A.O., therefore, undertook to assist in establishing such service and to that end conducted regional schools in various areas. While the service is not yet fully developed, F.A.O. is now in a position to provide more authentic information with a wider world coverage than was hitherto possible and this is a worthwhile contribution to all countries.

Perhaps F.A.O.'s greatest achievement in this period is the present widespread recognition of the vital importance of improving agriculture in underdeveloped countries. Because of the urge and demand for better living, agriculture now has an official place formerly unknown. Another incidental development of particular significance is the greatly increased understanding of what modernized agriculture means. This is due in no small measure to international association.

A tabulation of F.A.O.'s first period field work shows a wide variety of activities in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and human nutrition. Few perhaps would justify the designation of "project." Many were of short term and dealt with some immediate need or preliminary survey, but as a whole, they constituted necessary preparatory work for larger and more extended undertakings, which are now being developed into longer term projects.

In 1950 President Truman proposed what is known as the Point IV Pro-

gram of expanded technical assistance for underdeveloped countries. This program was later adopted by the United Nations Assembly, and under it, member countries undertook to contribute further financial assistance to the United Nations and its specialized organizations. The additional money was required to expand services to needy countries whose governments requested it, and were prepared to enter into agreements to do their full share in making the fullest possible use of such assistance.

This development came at a very opportune time for F.A.O. Both F.A.O. and the countries needing development were ready for larger efforts. The potentialities of F.A.O.'s work and the demand for it had been sufficiently demonstrated to warrant some priority for it, and, consequently, it was allotted 29 per cent of the combined funds contributed, which practically doubled its income. In this way, what may be regarded as the second period of F.A.O.'s history began.

F.A.O. had been operating for five years and now was in a position to launch an enlarged service. The Conference, therefore, decided in 1950 to appoint a small working party of member country representatives to review the results and experiences, to obtain the views of member countries concerning them, and generally to take stock of the position with a view to presenting to the next Conference, future organization and operation plans for the most effective discharge of F.A.O.'s increasing responsibilities. It was apparent from the studies of the Working Party that the primitive character of much of the practice in the needy countries, together with the lack of trained personnel for technical and administrative service, would still compel F.A.O. to undertake a wide range of tasks. Many of these, however, could be integrated as parts of larger features of a working program.

The Conference approved a recommendation that emphasis should be placed on continuity of service in major activities most vital to the improvement of food and agriculture, and particularly where development

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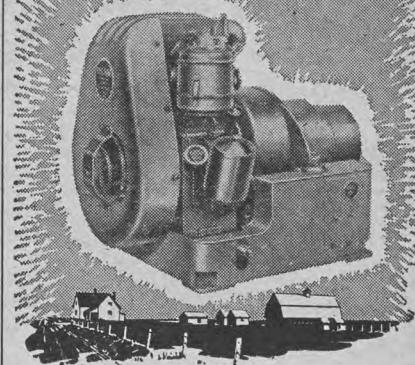
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was likely to affect a group of countries. It was decided that native personnel should be equipped as rapidly as possible to assist in the work, so as not only to assume the local responsibilities, but to provide direct extension service to farmers. Another decision was that a strong central staff be maintained by F.A.O. to insure sound direction of field activities and a high level of established services for all member countries.

It is becoming more and more evident in F.A.O.'s work that there are fundamental principles and basic factors in both agriculture and agricultural service that are common to all countries, developed and underdeveloped. Soils, crops and livestock constitute the basic agricultural factors in most countries. Thus, similar groups of problems emerge in all countries. One of F.A.O.'s advantages in dealing with such problems is the opportunity it has to develop co-operation between countries, in pooling their efforts for mutual benefit.

A striking example of how this is being done is the approach to the problem of increasing rice production. This is an acute problem for a number of countries, and a critical problem for the world. More people are dependent on rice than on wheat, as their chief foodstuff.

Rice acreage is higher than before the war, but production has increased only slightly, while requirements have greatly increased. The areas of most prewar surplus—Burma, Thailand and Indo-China—have less than half enough to spare to meet the needs of other countries which are not self-sufficient. Wheat, if the rice-eating countries are able to obtain it, is the most important substitute for rice, but wheat often has to be purchased from hard currency countries. Moreover, wheat is not as acceptable as rice to the rice-eating peoples. Unlike wheat in many advanced countries, little breeding work has been done to increase yields of rice, nor have modern production methods been widely used. A comprehensive, co-ordinated effort of variety improvement is being developed, under the auspices of the Rice Commission, which F.A.O. was instrumental in establishing. All rice-producing member countries of the Far East participate in the work of this commission, which is virtually a joint effort. All relevant problems are considered, plans for attacking them are worked out and the results are shared. It is doubtful if there is any parallel approach to such an urgent agricultural problem involving so many countries anywhere else in the world, though F.A.O. is sponsoring many similar undertakings.

ONE would naturally expect soil problems in lands that have been farmed for many centuries. It is amazing to find so large a proportion of them still as productive as they are. Large areas, however, have been lost to production and others suffer through erosion and lack of fertility. Soil work, together with the development of fertilizer supplies and their judicious use, are, therefore, basic to increased production. India is even composting forest leaves to produce organic matter. When one thinks of the soil services and fertilizer materials available to some of the more advanced countries with comparatively

new soils, the difficulties and magnitude of the problem of making old soils fully productive in countries with extreme climates and where there is a scarcity of the auxiliaries, are understandable.

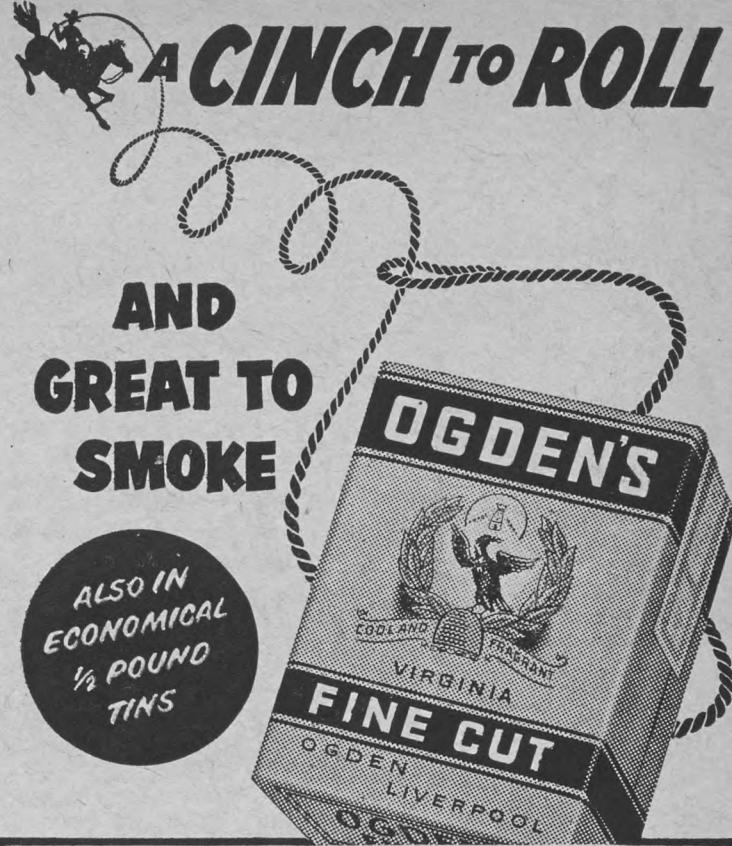
In large areas of most countries having extreme climates, irrigation is indispensable. Facilities in the older countries vary all the way from the most primitive to the most modern. Expert assistance from F.A.O. was among the early requests from a number of countries; and the service has had to be expanded into an important aspect of soil work and land use.

The most important livestock work which F.A.O. has undertaken is in disease control. Rinderpest is the scourge of livestock in a number of underdeveloped countries. During the war it virtually destroyed the water buffalo—the chief source of power in rice production—in some of the most important rice-producing areas. It crippled cattle production in Ethiopia, where cattle raising is a major feature of agriculture. It was considered the most dangerous livestock disease as a means of germ warfare in Canada and the United States during the war, when, through the combined efforts of science in both countries, satisfactory methods of vaccination, previously unknown, were developed.

These methods were introduced by the Veterinary Service of F.A.O. to countries where rinderpest had recently developed, and to others where the disease had long been rampant. Facilities for making and using the vaccine were established, local veterinarians and technicians were trained to make and use the vaccine, and the methods were further adapted to varying conditions. All this has been done with great success. In Ethiopia, with sixteen million head of cattle, several million head will have been vaccinated this year. Packing plants are being established to permit the use of the meat in outside countries where there is a ready market for it because of protein deficiency in the diet of the peoples. In India, a five-year plan for the eradication of the disease is now in operation. Ethiopia, India, Afghanistan, Thailand, and some other countries where the work is in progress, can now look forward to the complete eradication of this disease, which has been sapping the economy of their agriculture and militating against the nutrition of many peoples. This is one of the most spectacular contributions of F.A.O.'s services.

Perhaps the best example of international co-operation in agriculture, on an unprecedented scale and under the leadership of F.A.O., is what is known as the Desert Locust Control Project. This year has witnessed what a representative of F.A.O. described as, "the dramatic spread of swarms from East Africa to the Middle East." He reported to the F.A.O. Council in June that locust swarms swept up Arabia, covering 800 miles in two weeks, and some continued to fly four thousand miles in four months, without halting to breed. He stated that the area infested included some 11 countries.

In the campaign being waged against the locusts, the governments of all the respective countries were jointly participating, and governments



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of other countries, particularly the U.S.A., were assisting in the fight. There has been free exchange of essential supplies between threatened countries; and outside agencies have come to the immediate assistance of those countries most severely attacked. There were sufficient local swarms in the Middle East and in Africa to constitute a grave threat to agricultural production over the whole area extending from India to the Atlantic Ocean and from Turkey to British East Africa. As of June, no appreciable crop damage had been caused by the locusts and there was considerable reason to believe that the protective campaign would succeed. F.A.O. has not reported any further serious developments, so it may be assumed the campaign has continued to be successful.

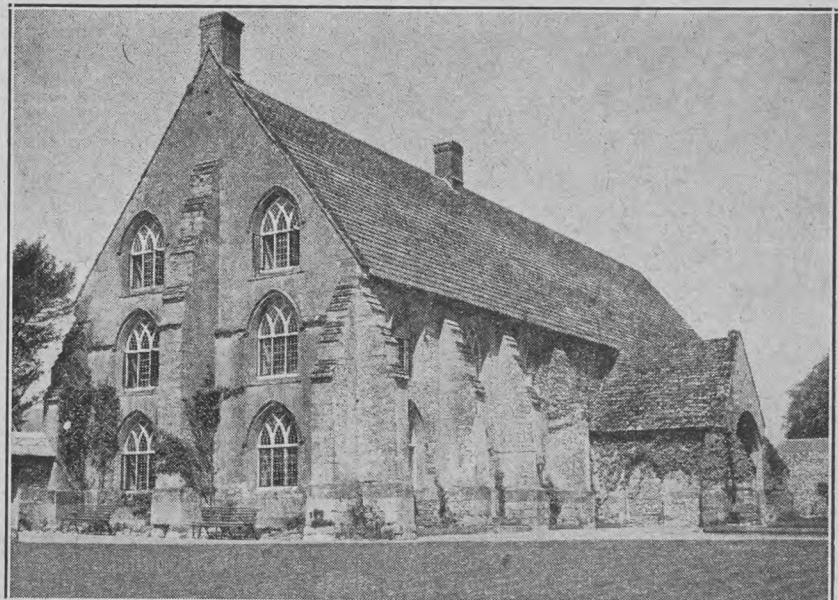
F.A.O.'s present annual budget, including its share of the expanded technical assistance fund, is approximately ten million dollars. On the face of it this is not a large international fund. In comparison with many national budgets for similar national service and with other funds for international purposes it is a very small amount.

This year F.A.O. is dividing her field service between 51 countries, in many of which 60 to 70 per cent of the people are directly dependent on agriculture. It is doing this with 200 experts drawn from 41 countries. It is conducting training schools in various regions. It is providing 482 fellowships and scholarships to enable selected individuals to travel to advanced countries and equip themselves to carry forward work in their respective countries. It is publishing and distributing a substantial volume of authentic international information—in three languages—for the use of all its 67 member countries, and it is also servicing many international organizations. It is an amazing performance with less than ten million dollars.

Other organizations have joined in what has become a world movement among countries, to help one another. Some of these organizations are covering fields not within the scope of F.A.O. Others, sponsored by member governments of F.A.O., include activities not dissimilar to those performed by F.A.O., and with respect to which, problems of co-ordination arise. Every effort is being made to insure mutual understanding and collaboration among those participating in such activities. It is to be hoped, however, that as the work progresses respective

that as the work progresses respective fields can be more clearly delineated. There is plenty for all to do, but F.A.O. was the pioneer. It is able to draw upon the personnel resources of all member countries. Its services, therefore, for which there is an irresistibly growing demand, and its interests, are completely international.

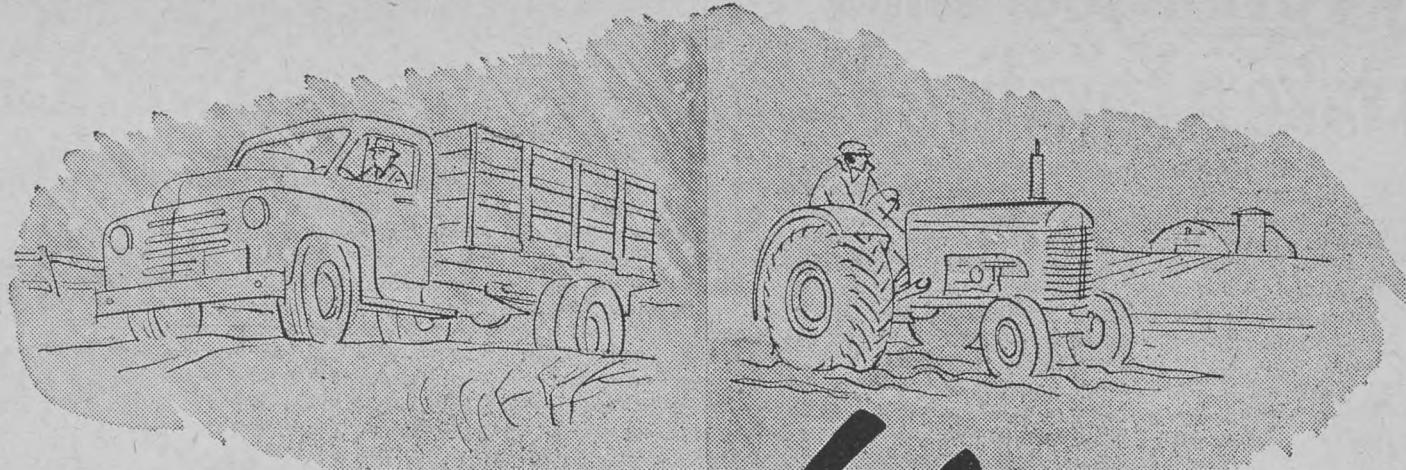
(Note: No Canadian is as familiar with the work of F.A.O. as Dr. Barton, for many years Canada's deputy minister of agriculture, and our principal representative in F.A.O. affairs. He is now in Finland, for F.A.O.—Ed.)



*The 15th century tithe barn at Cerne Abbas in England converted into a dwelling.*

IN medieval times the church in England had the privilege of collecting tithes from all and sundry. People of all ranks paid one-tenth of their income into the church coffers. Church officers visited farms at harvest time and in the grain fields marked every tenth stalk, which had to be carted to the place designated by them. In order to accommodate this material wealth the churchmen built huge tithe barns, many of which exist to this day.

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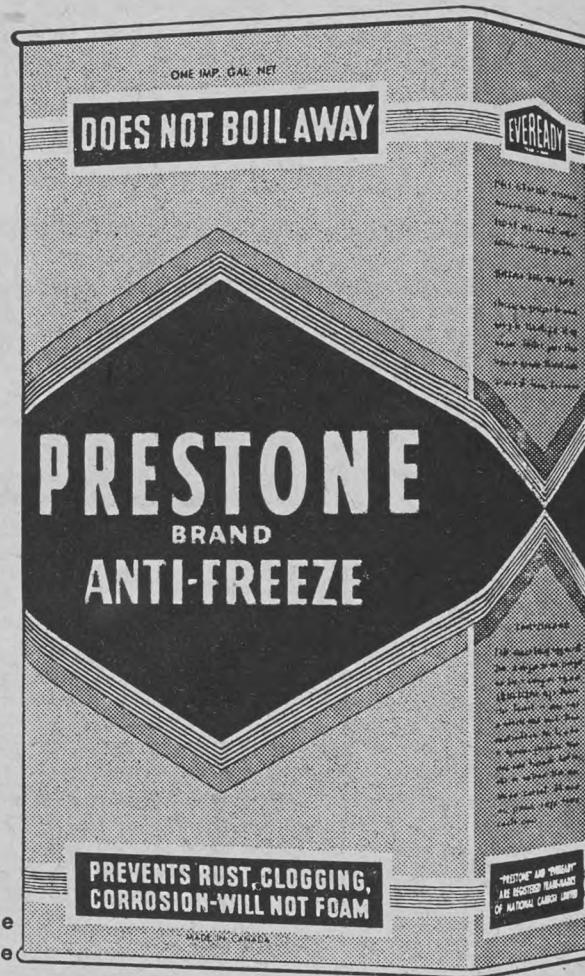
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## This Co-op

Continued from page 10

that coal was not always available when patrons demanded a supply. To guard against this danger in future, shareholders and purchasers generally are requested to order their supplies in the summer months so that adequate supplies for all patrons can be assured. Special provision for the financing of advance coal orders is being made. Which naturally brings up the subject of the ancillary Pioneer Co-operators Credit Union.

FOLLOWING a discussion on member financing, and always with that ominous "accounts receivable" in mind, the Pioneer folk established this credit union. As all storekeepers, big and small, are painfully aware, refusing credit to an old and valued customer is painful to both parties, but co-operatives, if they are to compete with other business, must do so on a cash basis. The Pioneer Co-operators Credit Union was the answer to this embarrassing question.

And could there be a better example of mutual help? Assets have long gone beyond the \$100,000 figure, and are, of course, principally the shares and deposits of shareholders. From the credit union's funds, loans, protected by insurance, can be made to patrons, who must have credit to carry on. Simply, the member borrows from his credit union to meet his obligations to the Pioneer Co-op. All business is in the family, so to speak. Premier T. C. Douglas at the June, 1951, grand opening, formally presented the president, J. D. Dyck, with the incorporation documents.

In its seven months' activities in 1951, 48 loans were made and the amount lent was \$16,570. No loans are past due and the retirement of loans is regarded by the officers as better than normal. Manager Frank J. Peters has a background of long experience and his outstanding ability made him a natural selection for this job. J. D. Dyck is president; J. C. Wightman, vice-president; G. P. Baker, secretary-treasurer. C. R. Durnford, Mrs. J. Wiskar and J. E. Kerr form the supervisory committee.

EVIDENCE of the growing confidence in the Pioneer Co-operative Association comes from the smaller towns where the Co-op maintains branches. Two of the most important are Main Centre and Stewart Valley, and these reported an increase of \$25,170 for 1951.

The success of the bigger Pioneer Co-op began to attract the attention of smaller co-operatives in outlying but easily accessible towns and villages. The improvement of transportation through the years and the lure of the big shopping center, where everyone can meet everyone else, have certainly acted to the benefit of the Pioneer Co-op. Again, the bigger co-op, the Pioneer, can obtain goods for its branches and stock them more readily, simply because it has a longer purse. The same goods were previously procurable, of course, but not with the swiftness and certainty that followed after amalgamation with the Pioneer. Then again, the Federated Co-operatives Limited of Saskatchewan, recently established a wholesale co-operative warehouse in Swift Current.

## Note the New Dates of THE ROYAL Agricultural WINTER FAIR

Friday, November 14th, to  
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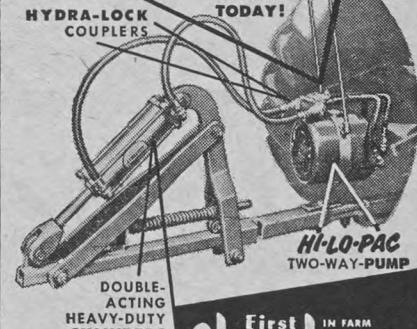
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At any rate, the Antelope and Gull Lake Co-operative Association decided to amalgamate with the Pioneer. This saved administrative accounting, and supervisory costs, the latter responsibility now resting on the capable shoulders of C. R. Durnford. As Mr. Durnford pointed out, bulk goods—lumber, for example—can be shipped to the branches in greater volume and at lower cost than if the branch ordered only the quantity which it could afford at the time. At this writing amalgamation with the Neville Co-operative Association is in progress. The sales of the Antelope and Gull Lake branches for 1951 topped those of 1950, by \$16,000.

PERHAPS these happy developments are best described in the latest report of the directors:

"Following a request made by the members of the Antelope-Gull Lake

Co-operative Association Limited, through their Board of Directors, for amalgamation, several meetings were held and your Board and management agreed to and did accept this association into the Pioneer Co-op family. It has always been our thought that 'many hands make the job light.' As in the first instance, a group of people banded together to form their individual co-ops to assist themselves in attaining better standards of living, etc., so if a need arose the same reason should apply to banding the co-operatives together when it is beneficial to all concerned . . . ."

However, a cloud looms more darkly every day on the horizon of the Pioneer Co-operative Association Limited and of its directorate and management: Very soon even larger building space will be a must. Which way will the Pioneer expand the next time?

## Northerners Go North to Visit

*Friends north of La Ronge, Sask., receive a visit from former neighbors at Loon Lake*

by A. E. WILLIAMSON

MANY skilled gardeners no doubt mix various soils to get the right kind for special purposes. In the far north of Saskatchewan, however, where I visited last summer, there is a shortage of soil. Saskatchewan Soil Survey Report No. 13 says of this area, "The Saskatchewan northland, where pre-Cambrian rocks lie at the surface, is a region of brush, lakes, hard rock ridges, and rivers." Naturally these rock formations make any gardening operation very difficult. On the higher areas the soil is too shallow and contains too little organic matter. Lower places are usually damp muskegs or peaty soil. Combinations of the two make an ideal soil for gardening, but it is somewhat of a chore here where there are no power tools, or roads on which to move them around if they were available.

But to get back to the trip. It was up the new gravelled highway north of Prince Albert, as far as Lac la Ronge, and then by canoe nearly 40 miles north and east to Contact Lake, in the pre-Cambrian region. There must be areas like this in nearly every province, where people live and bring up their families away from roads. They are reached only by canoe, dog team or tractor train, with the airplane now bringing them a little closer to what we call civilization. It is isolation, but this was not a wilderness to us—my wife and I—for here our friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Studer and their family, made us feel at home.

THE Studers moved to this new area from their farm at Loon Lake, Saskatchewan, where they were close neighbors of ours. It is nine or ten years since the move, and this unsettled part is now really home to the Studers, and especially to their seven children. They have no close neighbors. Their post office and store is nearly 40 miles away at La Ronge. Visitors are few. Those that do stop in—prospectors, mining men, or pilots—are welcomed.

Needless to say, the distance from any store makes it necessary to plan the needs of the family in advance as much as possible. The plane service usually brings in mail every two

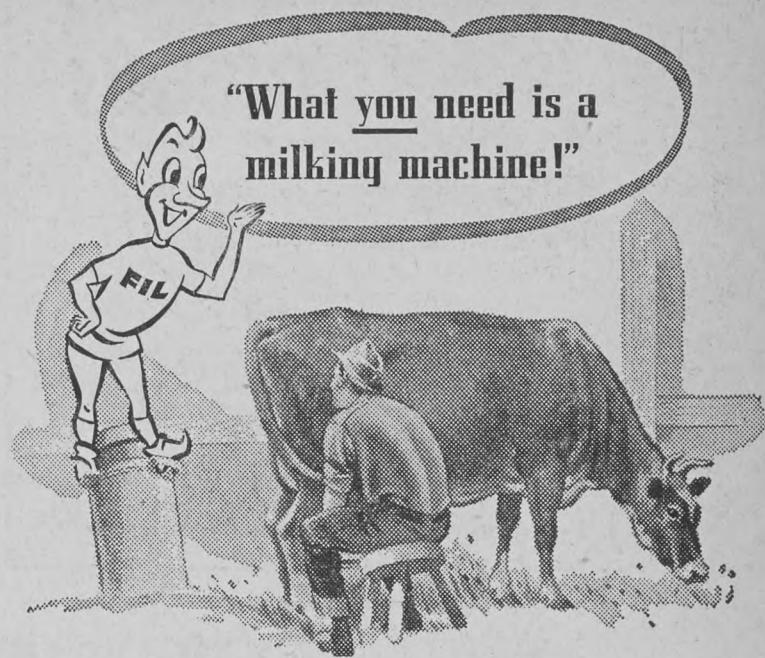


*Mr. and Mrs. John Studer bring in some native plants for the garden.*

weeks. Some supplies can be brought in that way too, but most of the heavy goods are ordered in time to come in by "cat" train during the winter. For fresh fruits and vegetables, the Studers depend largely on their garden.

This garden was of special interest to my wife and me. The crops grown are much the same as we grow farther south, and as they are grown all through Saskatchewan. A variety of small vegetables seemed to be doing well, and the strawberries and gooseberries were just in season while we were there. We had a chance to help out with a few pickings of fruit, and saw quite a few quarts put up for winter.

But what really impressed us about the garden was not so much its production, as its location and the work that had been done to make any garden at all. It must have been quite a problem to find suitable soil that could be worked up. The main planting has been done on an island—Garden Island—perhaps a quarter of a mile from the house. Even here the soil needed a lot of improving before it would grow a good crop. Clearing the land and working it up is also a big job with only hand labor avail-



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

able. The garden area has been added to from year to year as more time was available. Lately an area on another island farther down the lake has been planted to potatoes. This scattered method of having a garden, together with the rock outcrops nearly everywhere, make the use of any power tools impracticable.

My previous experience with gardening had been in the grain-growing area of the province. To me it was really remarkable to see the heavy growth on such a little soil. Rocks at home were mostly stones and boulders scattered through the fields. Here in the island potato patch, the depth of the spade would often take you to the solid rock surface.

All through our trip in the North, this tenacious habit of growth was evident. Mosses and lichens cling to the barest rocks. They can be peeled off and leave no soil beneath. This is no doubt the early process of soil making, for farther along there are other plants starting up through these hardy ones. Even the trees seem to survive in the unlikeliest places. In cracks in the rocks and on almost bare surfaces, alders, junipers, spruce and jack pine grow. Where the soil and water supply are really favorable, the growth is tremendous.

**L**IVING as they do on the lake shore, it is no wonder that the Studers all feel as much at home in a canoe as the average family feels in a car. With so many lakes and many portages between, the canoe is the only choice. Even the younger boys like to try the paddles. The older ones learn to run and care for the motor.

Each member of the family has a definite responsibility in the Studer home. Being isolated, they must depend on themselves and on each other. Giving each a job to do gives each a share in the work and a chance to join in the fun or relax after the job is done. The school-age children have their correspondence courses, to which they must give regular attention. Mrs.

Studer supervises their work and helps them out whenever necessary. In addition, she and the girls divide up the housekeeping duties, taking turns at the job of dishwashing. The girls do most of the summer net-fishing. Fish is needed regularly for the three dogs which make up the winter team. Then, too, it is a welcome food for nearly any meal: while we were there we enjoyed several feeds of boneless whitefish and pickerel. That is one of the secrets which the oldest girl, Berna, was quick to pass on to us. She is the expert on fish filleting, and showed us how to produce boneless fillets quicker than we could clean the fish in the usual way.

Mr. Studer is kept busy with several interests. In winter it is trapping, with weasels, mink, fox and squirrel, and later beaver and muskrat making up most of the furs. The muskrat and beaver population has been increased in some of the lakes by dams put in by the Studers to raise the level of the water. Summer is the time for prospecting and mining development work. This is all quite new country, but appears to have great possibilities in this direction.

Needless to say, work does not occupy all the time. Family get-togethers are an everyday happening. Perhaps it is for a swim, when everyone gets wet; or a picnic while picking wild berries, or just a gathering on the lakeshore in the dusk. The whole family has time for some relaxing fun.

There is an attraction in the life away from busy centers. At least I found it so. Perhaps it is all in the state of mind, but there appears to be more time for a real family life. There are many people living on the fringes of settlement all across Canada. Some live there through choice; some through necessity. They face much the same problems in their isolation. If they can meet these problems all together, and as cheerfully as do the Studers, they will have taken a long step forward.

## Our Bull Barcelona

Continued from page 13

is now in sight! Are you prepared to meet your Maker?"

Because tears were near the surface, I did not answer the soul-saving salesman, but made my way into the kitchen. He apparently was used to seeing women drenched in horse-tank water and dripping moss and straw, and he floated along behind me, still talking about preparing one's soul and something about preparing to pay \$19.75 for books that prepared one for the big event. I sloshed my way down the hall, with him in hot pursuit. There I shot into the bathroom, slammed the door and bolted it. I could still hear him shouting something about souls and \$19.75, so I turned on both faucets and sat on the edge of the tub where I started to bawl loudly. In the face of such opposition, he made his way out of the floating kitchen, and I could see him pumping his way up the hill, as though the evil one were pressing hard on his trail.

"**B**ARCY tried to kill me again!" I lamented, as soon as Albert came home. "He would have dropped me dead if I hadn't leaped into the horse-

tank. Either that bull goes, or I start taking lessons in bull fighting . . .!"

Albert thought my adventure in the horse-tank rather amusing, but blamed himself again for ever having told me that Barcy might bear watching. "You've got to stop listening to soap operas," he warned. "You're forever having dark premonitions and your nerves are shot, from hearing about those Sad Sadies' troubles."

About this time, I started having nightmares. We went to see the show, "Blood and Sand" and now Barcy and Ty Power were playing star roles in all my dreams. Barcy was either goring the handsome movie idol, or he was about to gore me. One was about as unpleasant a prospect as the other, so I started leaping out of bed, screaming. My husband might have borne this interruption to his peace, but I had a nasty habit of sweeping all the covers off the bed in my flight. After a few nights of this, he decided to do something about it. He took me to the barn to show me how gentle and safe good old Barcy really was.

Barcy and I met face to face in the barnyard, but not a flicker of an eyelash betrayed his inner feelings. The bull stood quietly, eyes half-closed in the warm sunlight. My husband rub-

bed his head, caught him by the blunt horns, and before I knew what had happened I was sitting astride the sleek roan back.

"You see! He's just as quiet as a kitten . . . wouldn't hurt a flea, would you, old fellow!"

In the instant that my husband turned to pick up a pail, Barcy shot a look at me that sent my blood running in reverse. I leaped from his back and flew for the house.

IT wasn't my fault that Barcy nearly got me the third time. I was walking along, minding my own business, when the hand gate that opened into the barnyard suddenly exploded into mid-air. The splintering of wood, and the roar of the enraged animal, left me rooted to the spot. It was the sight of that broad head with its shining prongs that spurred me to action. I spun around and tried to shoot up the hill, but my feet failed to grip the wet grass, and I fell face downward in the pan of chicken feed I was carrying. Like in one of my worst nightmares, my feet failed to regain their grip on terra firma, and each time I tried, I slid back into the prone position. Any instant, I expected Barcy's hooves and horns to impale me to the spot, like a butterfly pinned to a mounting board. When, eons later, I did regain my footing, I glanced back to see that Barcy had met with difficulties, too.

He had wedged his fat self between the gate-posts, and was struggling to free himself so that he might pounce on his helpless victim. There was a sudden splintering of posts, and I heard him thundering up the hill, close on my flying heels. I slammed the kitchen door in his ugly face, and for one bad moment, I feared he would dive right on into the house. I could just hear what Albert would say, to find old tame-as-a-kitten Barcy battering down the furnace in the basement. However, the bull spotted Rhett and, remembering the insults exchanged between them, took after the dog.

The lawn was new, and the bull sank to his belly in the soft earth. Around the house they went, Rhett yelping for me to come to his rescue. I finally took pity on the little coward, and allowed him to streak into the house. About this time, a car drove into the yard. Barcy, fearing his master had returned, sneaked for the barn.

Harvey, our Rawleigh dealer, is a man rare among men. He can not only tell a story well, but he can also

listen to a story well. He listened while I told him all my hair-breadth stories of escape. I don't think he believed me any more than my husband had believed that the bull was serious in his intent to remove me from circulation. However, Harvey wanted to investigate this threat to his customer. (After all, we do buy a bottle of vanilla annually.) He asked me to go out into the yard, so he could see the bull's reactions himself. I decided if I could get Harvey on my side, old Barcy was as good as encased in a cellophane wrapper. We went to the barnyard cautiously.

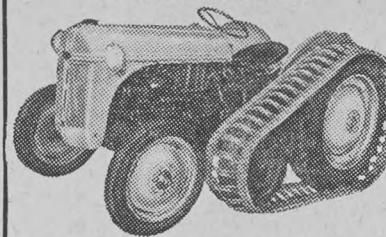
Barcy's head shot up, and he tested the air for a brief moment. Then, with head down and tail lashing the air, Barcy charged—not after me, but after Harvey! I hadn't dreamed that there was anyone in the world Barcy hated as much as he hated me. I had come to have a complex about this state of affairs, and had taken to looking in the mirror. While I was somewhat relieved to know I wasn't the only person who could provoke such wrath, I was now concerned for the man's safety. After all, I had won many prizes for foot racing, and I had counted on outrunning the bull once more. Harvey, on the other hand, weighs a full 180 pounds. He wouldn't have the chance of a chicken in Harlem!

I screamed and shouted, trying to divert the bull's attention, but to no avail. Straight after the fleeing figure went Barcy. Harvey reached the fence, and just drew his legs up as the bull's head struck a shattering blow beneath them. With both of us shouting, and Rhett yelping at the top of his lungs, we failed to hear the jeep pulling into the yard.

My white-faced husband put in an appearance at the scene, just as Barcy made his second flying attack on the fence to which Harvey clung. At the crack of his master's voice, the bull wilted, and sheepishly slunk off to the pasture.

And that is the story of how our bull, Barcelona, paved his way to the bologna mill. Dalrina Ranch is now stocked with Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Albert reasons that Angus bulls have shorter legs and, should it ever come to a foot race, I would have this advantage on my side. But our Angus bulls are a happy lot, and they all seem to like me. Maybe it's because, along with the annual bottle of vanilla, we now buy stock tonic from Harvey. There's a man who goes after business the hard way!

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LITTLE Persuader was a runty pig given to Mrs. J. C. Kemp of Innisfail, Alberta. Mrs. Kemp took the squealing orphan home, depositing the piglet at the back door while she went into her kitchen to hunt out a bottle and nipple to force-feed the small porker. When she came outside ready to feed the runty pig, she could not find him. She hunted all over the barnyard for her orphan, and finally heard a squeal of piggy pleasure coming from the dog kennel.

Glancing into the kennel, Mrs. Kemp was amazed to see the piglet, whom we'll call Little Persuader, happily having supper with Scotty, the mother-dog who was administering to the needs of her four pups. Scotty did not seem to object to her new boarder in any way, and neither did

## Little Persuader the Pig

*Story of an orphan piglet who took milk where he found it*

by KERRY WOOD

the four pups. So Little Persuader joined the puppies at mealtime from then on until they were weaned.

However, Little Persuader was not willing to be taken off a milk diet at the time the pups were deserted by their mother, so the runty pig transferred its attentions and affections from Scotty the dog to Spotty the cow. In very short order, the piglet began milking the whole bovine herd, but her favorite cow soon became Spotty, the black and white Holstein.

Little Persuader was not always willing to wait until the proper milk-



*Little Persuader seeks sustenance.*

ing times to have breakfast and supper, the piglet believing that two

liquid meals per day were not enough for a thriving porker. So the piglet began following its favorite Spotty cow out into the pasture field, indulging in a drink of milk any time the notion entered its head. Spotty did not seem to mind, and Little Persuader soon became adept at milking. Nor did it matter to the piglet whether Spotty was standing or lying down at milking time: Little Persuader always got the milk.

Every day, Spotty returned from the pasture to the farmyard, milked dry by Little Persuader. The piglet grew fat and healthy on the all-milk diet. We had best not mention the ultimate fate of Little Persuader, but the piglet should have realized he would bring a premium price as milk-fed pork.

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## Tanya

Continued from page 9

threaded through her dark hair. "No thanks," she smiled, "I've got to go home now."

"Tomorrow, then?"

"Yes, tomorrow."

She watched them roar out of the harbor and waved gaily at Joe.

"Pretty, isn't she?" he said casually to Ralph.

Ralph was rather slow in answering. "Yah, she's pretty all right, and doesn't she know it. But she's bad medicine to any man."

Joe looked inquiringly at his friend.

"What do you mean, bad medicine?"

"Just what I say. She's bad medicine for any man she's made up her mind to get. She's a lot like her old man."

His keen blue eyes met Joe's. "You know me, Joe. I wouldn't say a thing like that unless I had a good reason for saying it. Steer clear of Willow Lebatt if you want to keep out of trouble."

THEIR ride was short and both men were secretly relieved when the Rover was tied up at the pier and they parted. Ralph's remark bothered Joe, and all through the dinner at the Hatchery that evening he kept remembering it at odd moments.

He was pointedly cool to Miss Glover, who boarded with the McTavishes, and she excused herself as soon as she could and went to her room to mark papers. She told herself, that she didn't care how rude he was, or how unfriendly but somehow the thought lacked conviction.

Downstairs in Martha's cheery living room, Joe was telling them about his visit to his father's people in Scotland and about the leave he had spent with the two McTavish boys, Phil and Rob, just before his return home. When Martha asked him how they were he assured her they were both well. He thought of Phil who was too handsome and too reckless for his own good, a boy who had learned to drink too much. He said little about Phil. They would find it out for themselves when he came home. About Rob, he spoke enthusiastically and with warmth. Rob was fine and just crazy about the navy. He had a girl. She was lovely. A Scotch nursing-sister with the reddest cheeks you ever saw, a jolly, rather plump girl, Jean, her name was. Yes, he had met her. They seemed very fond of one another. No, she wasn't wearing a ring, but Rob had told him she would probably come back with him to Canada.

Martha touched her husband's arm and said softly, "Do you think he would like it if I sent him his grandmother's ring? It's very beautiful and I'm sure his Jean would be proud to wear it."

Martha had already accepted the girl. She was Scotch so she was all right for her son.

Donald said he thought it would be a good idea and he was sure the boy would like it. Any idea of Martha's was always fine with him.

"What about Phil? Is he going around with any girl?"

Joe couldn't tell them about Freda, of whom they would never have approved because she was Jewish. She was dead, and Phil never mentioned her name now. It was after her death that he had begun to drink.

They had been together in a theatre.

Freda loved good music, and they had gone to hear an Austrian violinist. Phil had told him how her dark eyes were fired by the music as she listened, following the violinist into the mystery world he created with sound.

When it was over, she leaned back and sighed. "I could die right now and be perfectly happy," she said. Her eyes flamed with sudden fire. "Someday, maybe I shall be able to play like that! I shall show the world that a Jew can live for music and beauty and not just for money."

Then the air-raid warning sounded and they got up to leave. The theatre suffered a direct hit and Freda was buried under the rubble. He dug her out with his hands, but she was dead. Freda would never play her violin again.

Joe could see the dissipated face of the boy he had grown up with emerging from the shadows of the room he had called home. He could see the strange smile that played on his lips and hear him say again, almost flippantly, "Well, so that's over. She is dead, but we are alive. Let's drink to life, Joe, with all its joy and happiness."

No, they would never know about Freda and they would only feel disgust and grief when they saw what Phil had become, if they ever saw him again. There had been something unreal, something fey about him the last time they had met.

Joe came to with a start. "Oh, I'm sorry, I was wool gathering, I guess. No, Phil hasn't any special girl friend as far as I know. I've seen him with several, but I don't think they meant anything to him."

"Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die," Phil's parting words came back to his mind. It seemed to have become his favorite quotation, "Tomorrow we die." Phil seemed to be in this very room they sat in, laughing at himself, at the whole crazy world, at death that had cheated him of his Freda.

Martha said with a sigh, "I don't know why, but I worry so much about Phil. Rob is younger, but he's different. He doesn't take things as hard as Phil does."

Joe looked at Martha. In one clear concise sentence she had explained her son. Rob would have grieved and forgotten, but Phil—Phil could never forget. Perhaps Martha would learn some day about Freda and in learning would cease to grieve for Phil.

"Well, we must be getting along," Angus Quincey said, straightening himself out of the easy-chair. "It's been a pleasant evening."

He had seen the faraway look in the eyes of his son and he knew his thoughts were back with the sons of the McTavishes, and he knew that all was not well with them.

Angus and Joe walked home without speaking. Joe's thoughts were far away and his father respected his silence. At the gate he sighed and said, "Isn't this rather a queer old world, Dad? Nobody seems to get the things he wants the most or needs the most. Happiness seems to elude most people. It sometimes seems to me we are just muddling aimlessly along, getting nowhere."

"Well, lad, it isn't the world that's queer, it's the people in it that makes it so. As for not gettin' what ye want, it's probably for the best in the end."

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We never really know what's best for us, lad."

What was the boy thinking off? What did he want that he didn't ge.? Surely he wasn't still regrettin' that—that snippet! Ah, no, she wasn't worth regrettin' and it was long ago.

THE next day Joe got up with the birds. He packed himself a lunch and slipped out through the back door when the grass was still wet with dew. He was going on the river, and he meant to spend the day. McTavish met him at the pier. "Goin' out Joe?"

"Yes, sir! I'm going to take a run up the river to the old Fort, maybe farther. I promised myself a day on the river and I've been looking forward to it for four long years."

McTavish was dismayed. He'd probably see Tanya. She roamed around at the most ungodly hours. But what could he say without arousing Joe's suspicions?

"Goin' to the Fort, eh? You been to see the Kelly's at Sandy River? They was plannin' on havin' you over soon. Ross is home, you know," he added with rather obvious eagerness.

"Some other day, Mac," Joe's breezy reply killed even that faint hope. "Today is my day, and I'm going to spend it on the river."

"I hear your friend Fleetfoot isn't feeling so good, Joe. 'Twould do him good t'see ye."

Joe laughed. "You seem mighty anxious to keep me away from the river today, Mac. What's the matter—got a still there? No sale, old boy, I'm going on the river."

The fates took pity on McTavish and tinkered with the engine of the

Rover. It simply would not start, so Joe spent the rest of the morning overhauling the engine.

Willow came over in the afternoon, hoping to find Joe alone this time. McTavish explained to her that Joe was set on going to the river and she promised to keep him on the lake if



*"Don't bother getting up, Pop . . . I just want a glass of water."*

she could. Willow was puzzled about this mysterious lady at the summer colony. Why were the McTavishes so anxious to keep Joe away from her? Willow had never heard the story. She was a child when Tanya Ellis last came to Pelican Bay. She was curious about the lady and resolved to go and see her, secretly of course, as soon as she could.

Willow found Joe at the pier as she knew she would and they went for a spin. The day was warm and sunny and Joe let her persuade him to take a run to the Island some miles to the north.

Willow was on her best behavior, sweet and charming, listening breathlessly to Joe's every word.

Not for a moment did she fool Joe, however. He knew what was in her mind and he toyed with the idea of asking her to be his wife. She was good company, extremely attractive and full of fire. Yet he knew that under that sweetness was a difficult temper and Willow would have her way by fair means or foul. Life with her might be stormy, but it would certainly never be dull.

The red lips were often temptingly close to his, yet he found himself edging away from her, reluctant to bring their friendship on a more intimate basis. Away from Willow, he thought of her a great deal, but when she was near, he teased her unmercifully, treating her as a child, although he knew she hated it.

As the days went by, he found himself more and more in her company. All Pelican was buzzing with the news that any day now Willow Lebatt would become the wife of Joe Quincey and Willow herself encouraged the stories.

Angus Quincey looked on with some misgivings but he said nothing. It was entirely the boy's own affair if he married Willow. She seemed nice enough, yet he felt a bit worried. There had been a lot of talk about Willow, but it may just have been gossip. Still, that story about her and Ralph Collins had taken a long time to die. Ralph's wife went to the city rather abruptly and hadn't come back. That was almost a year ago.

If it had been Miss Glover, Angus would never have worried. Miss

Glover was a nice girl, well-mannered, above reproach. Well, there was nothing he could do. A man could not choose a wife for his son. Joe had to do his own choosing, and abide by it for better or for worse.

In the meantime Willow was getting impatient. She did not seem to be making much headway with Joe. He was friendly enough, but he kept her at a distance, ignoring the advances that were becoming more and more obvious.

If she could only get him to take her out some night, far from Pelican Bay and his father. She knew Angus disapproved of her, and she was wise enough to see that his disapproval weighed heavily with Joe.

Joe had been home about a week and still he had not been out on his beloved river. Willow, for some reason didn't seem to like the river, and always chose to go some other place. He enjoyed her coaxing, and enjoyed humoring her.

**F**RIDAY was hot and sultry, with the oppressive heat that heralds a storm. Joe took his father, Miss Glover and the McTavishes to the Island and Willow accompanied them. Her eyes were stormy when she saw they wouldn't be alone and she sulked all afternoon. With the McTavishes she had to take a back seat and she resented Miss Glover in her smart blue slack-suit.

A demon of mischief possessed Joe. He wanted to see Willow really angry so he paid as much attention to Miss Glover as he did to Willow. Miss Glover was not a fool and she knew what prompted this change of heart

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Miss Glover shot a quick, amused glance at Willow, who said with great unconcern. "That will be fine."

Miss Glover almost admired Willow for her composure. If there had been anything between her and Ralph Collins, Willow certainly didn't show it. Willow herself was reasonably certain that Ralph would not come and she could think of some way to keep Miss Glover away, and she and Joe would go alone. Willow's spirits rose. Miss Glover had won this round, but the next would be hers.

Willow knew men, she had learned how vulnerable they were, at the age when most girls were just emerging from the "doll" stage. To her it had become a fascinating game that she played with the deliberation and coolness of a professional player. She had much to her advantage; youth and

THE heat became intense toward evening. The clouds grew darker, rolling slowly over the sky toward the lake. Angus looked out of the window. Lightning lit up the purple clouds with a weird glow and vanished immediately leaving the sky more sombre than ever.

"We're in for a storm," he said shortly. "It'll break afore verra long, and a good thing, too, for that will clear the air. It's verra sultry out."

Joe watched the rolling clouds in silence. The pending storm made him restless and uneasy although he did not know why. At nine o'clock the sky was heavily overcast and very dark, but there was no sign of rain. Thunder rumbled in the north like the muttering of a chained beast, and died away only to rumble ominously again.



"I know you've had the same one all week, but he's got to be eaten up!"

beauty, vitality and charm, all of which she used to gain her own ends.

Joe, elusive and quiet, had become an obsession with her. He was always just beyond her grasp, even in the moments when she felt closest to him. She was furious with him for flirting with Miss Glover, but she knew he had done it to make her jealous and in a strange way she was rather pleased. He must like her a lot, to do that, she reasoned. She had played her cards well. He did not know how much she wanted him.

Willow's eyes met Joe's. Slow fire smoldered in their dark depths. "Yes, we will go to the Island some night. It would be heavenly to see it by moonlight."

Her voice was almost a caress. Joe felt his face burn for a moment when he met that intense gaze. A girl as young as Willow had no business to look at a man like that. He wanted to shake her. He thought of Ralph's words. "She's bad medicine for any man. If you want to keep out of trouble, keep away from Willow Lebatt."

Joe frowned. His picture of Willow was beginning to change a little. To him she had always seemed an unusually attractive girl, a little reckless and wild, perhaps, but then, she was very young and had probably never been disciplined at home. Her father adored her and laughed at her wilfulness and her meek little mother couldn't discipline anyone. But this "heavy siren" rôle was too much. Joe resolved to give her a much-needed talking to. It was a pity she was too old to be spanked.

Joe's nerves were taut. The room was close and airless. He felt like a caged beast himself.

Angus said good-night and went to bed.

Joe stood at the window and watched the approaching storm. A storm in September could be very bad. He remembered one particular storm that had wrought havoc in Pelican Bay, carrying boats far out on the lake and wrecking them on the cliffs.

He thought of the *Rover*. He'd better go and see if it was properly tied. He put on his raincoat and rubbers and went outside. It was still bright enough to see. He tied the *Rover* more securely and set off for home. At the gate he hesitated. It would be interesting to see it break on the river, not that he'd see much at night without a moon, but the river seemed to call him tonight.

Joe looked in the direction of the dark Post. His father was in bed and likely asleep by now. He'd go to the river and watch the storm. There was something strange and beautiful about the woods now startlingly clear in the blinding flash of lightning, now inky black after it had passed.

A cool breeze blew up from the north. The storm wasn't far off now. A few raindrops began to fall and Joe quickened his steps. He was running, light and sure on his feet, the familiar dog-trot of the Indian. He was close now. The wind was rising. A flash of lightning ripped across the dark clouds blinding him. It was followed by a loud clap of thunder that seemed to split the very sky, shaking the earth beneath his feet.

The storm broke in a wild fury, sending sheets of driving rain against his face. The trees on the river bank writhed as if in mortal agony. Somewhere in the forest he heard the rending of wood and the crashing of branches as a forest monarch fell to its death. Joe reached the trees that skirted the bank, grateful for the little shelter they afforded.

It had been a foolish thought that prompted him to see the river tonight. The forest was not the safest place to be in a storm, this one might last for hours. But the wildness of the storm had called to the wildness in his heart. He had been more disturbed by Willow than he cared to admit even to himself.

He wiped his face and leaned against the sturdy trunk of a birch. His eyes kindled at the sight and sound of the storm. He enjoyed its violence. He looked across the river and then he saw the light, a tiny yellow gleam shining against the black of the night. A light in the summer colony at this time of the year! Joe straightened and looked curiously northward. That light in George's Lodge meant only one thing—she was there in the Lodge on Pelican River—Tanya Ellis.

He knew, as surely as if he had been told, that Tanya was there on the opposite side of the river. Tanya—after all these years. Why had she come back to Pelican River, and why had no one mentioned her coming to him? Surely they must have known she was here. She would have to come with the *Queen* and she couldn't walk five miles. Someone must have brought her to the Lodge by boat. Who? McTavish, of course. So that was why McTavish had tried to persuade him to go to Kelly's that day. Willow, too! She had never wanted to go on the river. That was the answer. How many people knew of her arrival? Probably all of them had been in on the conspiracy.

JOE was suddenly angry—angry at Tanya for coming back and angry at the people who had placed him in such a ridiculous position. If they still believed that he carried a torch for Tanya, they didn't credit him with much sense. The light seemed to gleam maliciously, taunting him that he could not keep her out of Pelican.

Joe's eyes glittered strangely as he watched the light. Tanya Ellis—Tanny—the wind moaned her name through the trees; the rain fell in torrents but Joe scarcely noticed it. He stood with his hands in his pockets, watching that tiny ray of yellow light. So she had come back, the girl who had influenced his life probably more than anyone else. When he met her, he had been a dreamy, romantic boy, content with life just as it was.

It was that burning desire to show Tanya that had sent him to college, had kept him poring over his books night after night, hounded him year after year to find the best that was in him to show Tanya. He had her to thank for the scholarships he had won, even for his position in the laboratory. Always the thought of her and her taunting words had spurred him on to try again when failure threatened, to make a still greater effort to reach the goal he sought. By rights the decoration he had been awarded should have gone to her. In the thick of battle when he found himself in a tight spot

he had managed to do the impossible and afterwards his crew had asked him why he had shouted the same words over and over again, "I'll show you! Tanya! Damn you. I'll show you!" He had had no recollection of saying anything. He had seen the danger, his mind had filled with cold, bitter anger against all cruelty and aggression, against death, and he knew what he must do, and he had done it. His anger had blotted out fear and hesitation and he and his crew came back alive. Yes, even that he owed to Tanya Ellis.

Joe smiled. "Yes, Tanya, I guess I have a lot to thank you for. Your contempt has been my salvation. But you scorned me for my Indian blood, and in so doing you insulted my little mother. For that alone I shall never forgive you."

Inside the warm cabin Tanya listened to the violent sounds of the storm. For the first time she was afraid to be alone. The wind howled around the cabin like a lost soul. Strange creaks and noises made her jump nervously. The rain pounded on the roof with relentless fury. She had experienced many a storm in Pelican but never anything like this. Oh, if only she wasn't alone. The wind blew in gusts down the chimney and sent clouds of smoke pouring from the fireplace. Tanya coughed. What a miserable night. She might as well go to bed and try to sleep. She blew out the light and went into her bedroom.

Joe saw the light go out. He turned and walked back the way he had come, smiling strangely to himself.

IT rained all the next day and Tanya did not go out of the Lodge. She settled herself in the chesterfield in front of the fire and tried to read. The pounding of the rain made her restless; she could not concentrate on the story. She put the book away and pulled out the old gramophone. Maybe some music would cheer her up. Here was one she remembered well, "When the Broadway Babies Say Good-night." That was the current favorite the year she was seventeen.

She hummed the tune and found she remembered snatches of the words. Here was "Sleepy Lagoon." It was old but one never seemed to tire of it. She put the record on and got up. She must write Evelyn who was no doubt anxiously waiting to hear from her.

Tanya seated herself at the desk and took out some notepaper. My dear Evelyn—

I knew you would worry if you didn't hear from me, so I am writing to let you know I am well. Thanks for leaving the Lodge just as it was. I was even glad to see George's old moose-head still staring mournfully above the fireplace.

Mac has been most kind. He comes often and brings me something nice to eat from Martha. I haven't gotten around to seeing Martha, but I will one of these days.

Tanya smiled wryly at the lie, but she didn't want Evelyn to know that Martha hadn't forgiven her and never would. Better to let Evelyn think that all was well between them.

Tonight I took out the old records we used to play and enjoyed listening to the old pieces. I've been out of step with music so long I don't know any

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of the modern songs, and it's nice to find some that I do know.

Tanya stopped. There wasn't much more she could say. She wound up the gramophone, put on another record, then went back to the desk. She picked up the pen again.

*When the golden sun sinks in the hills,  
And the toil of a long day is o'er;  
Though the road may be long in the  
lilt of a song,  
I forget I was weary before.*

The strains of the "Little Grey Home in the West" filled the room and Tanya put the pen slowly down.

That had been Joe Quincey's favorite song that summer of long ago when they were young and happy and oh, so deeply in love. Tanya sat very still and listened.

The walls of the Lodge faded away and she was standing on the cliffs by the lake, looking at the quiet water below as it shimmered in the silvery moonlight. Joe was coming up the path through the woods behind her singing that song. His arms crept gently around her waist, and she sighed as she leaned against him, her cheek against his.

She knew then that she loved him, this shy handsome boy who had so attracted her the first time they met.

*There are arms that will welcome me  
home,  
There are lips I am burning to kiss.* he sang, then stopped. "May I—may I kiss you, Tanny?" he had whispered, and she had turned toward him and raised her face to his.

It was a moment she had never been able to forget, a moment that thrilled her then, a moment that was to shame and infuriate and torment her in the years that followed. She realized now that she had never quite forgotten it.

*There are two eyes that shine,  
Just because they are mine,  
And a thousand things other men miss.*

One simple little song, but how much it recalled to her mind. It was then he had asked her to be his wife.

Joe Quincey—where was he now and what was he doing? Did he ever hear this particular song, and did he ever think of the girl who had publicly insulted him?

It was a painful thought. Oh how she wished that she could let him know how sorry she was, how she regretted the humiliation she had caused him. She had learned from bitter experience the truth of the saying, "man's inhumanity to man" but she had learned it too late. Her only excuse, if there was any excuse, was her extreme youth and inexperience. Tanya sighed.

**S**HE was only eighteen when George built the Lodge on Pelican River and they came for the summer holidays. She had been dismayed to learn that the other summer visitors were the intellectual type, ministers and professors and retired school teachers who had been coming there for years. What fun could she have with them? But there had been a few young people, grandchildren and nieces and nephews of the older people who promised to liven things up, and there were also the two McTavish boys with their boat.

She had looked with scorn at the Indians when she went to the Post

for mail. They were so silly, the women fat and sloppy in their gaudy print dresses, giggling and nudging one another as they saw the shorts the visiting girls wore. She remembered it was Ida Miller who warned her about ridiculing the Indians.

"You know, Tanny, you must watch your tongue here, especially when Phil and Rob are around. They get so mad when anyone makes fun of the Indians. Once Stan called one of them a dirty half-breed and boy oh boy was Phil ever sore. He called Stan a damn snob and said that the white people at Pelican respected and liked the Indian people and we didn't need to come here and turn up our noses at them because they were copper-skinned. The Hardy girls don't like it either, none of them do, in fact.



"He's so hard to wake up in the morning!"

They've all been coming here for years and they've been taught that all people are equal, brown or white, so you'd better not poke fun at anyone."

Tanya had heeded her warning and the words "half-breed" and "brown skins" she had so contemptuously spoken were dropped from her vocabulary.

But that had not made any difference to her feelings toward them. They were dirty, they gave off an offensive smell and they were stupid. The men treated their wives like dogs, making them do all the hard work while they loafed around and smoked, and the women seemed to take such treatment for granted. She felt she would have died rather than shake hands with one of them, and was secretly indignant when any of the younger people included an Indian in their outings and she said so privately to Ida.

Phil began giving her quite a "rush" when she had been at Pelican for a week and she had been flattered for he was older than the rest of the crowd and very handsome. She didn't know that Ida considered him her exclusive property and wondered a little why Ida's friendship seemed to cool off. She lost all interest in Phil when Joe came on the scene. He had been away when she first came to Pelican. She was attracted to him at once and went out of her way to be friendly.

She was pleased that he did not single out any one girl and soon the others were coupling them together. Joe and Tanny would see about the wieners for the roast; it was Joe and Tanny's turn to get more wood.

Tanya's face burned at the recollection. It was she who had singled

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him out and they all knew it. She had been so proud of her conquest.

Once Ida had made a remark that puzzled Tanya.

"How do you feel about Indians now, Tanny? Do you still dislike them?"

She had answered with some surprise, "Of course I do. Why do you ask?"

Ida's answering laugh struck her at the time as malicious, but she had answered vaguely, "Oh I just wondered."

When Joe became a daily visitor at the Lodge, Evelyn spoke to her sister about him.

"I hope you realize what you are doing, dear. That boy is falling head over heels in love with you, and I rather fancy he isn't one to love lightly. You must be fair to him, Tanny. He's a fine boy and he doesn't deserve to be trifled with."

Tanya smiled and answered lightly, "I'm not trifling with him. All I'm worried about is the thought that he might be trifling with me. I'm afraid I wouldn't take that any too well."

That night on the cliff, Joe asked her to be his wife and she had answered yes.

They told no one of their engagement, but they all knew. It was too obvious to be kept a secret for long. Then, that night, that awful night at the beach she had learned the truth about Joe and in learning had lost him.

She hadn't believed him when he said it himself. "I am part Indian. My mother was a Cree. I thought you knew that." She stared at his face as if he had been a stranger, then she looked at the others sitting quietly, watching the two of them, sensing a drama without knowing just what it was all about. Their faces showed her what she did not want to believe. It was true, and they had all known it but she. She thought she read amusement on their faces. They had been secretly laughing behind her back at the big joke they had shared at her expense, the stranger who had looked down on the Indians, the half-breeds who were their friends. She understood Ida's seemingly idle question now. No wonder she had laughed.

Tanya looked at Joe. His people were the ignorant, dirty people she had laughed at. Any one of these sloppy women could have been his mother, the shiftless men who let their wives work while they loafed—his relatives—and the stupid, stupid children. His children would look like these children.

She struck him then and fled from the eyes of those who had witnessed her shame. She had left Pelican Bay the next day.

Tanya walked out of the cabin, the letter to Evelyn quite forgotten. The gramophone scratched on and on in the silent room; the shadows lengthened, but Tanya did not return.

**M**cTAVISH was late. It was almost nine when he tied the *Jolly Canuck* to the little pier and went up the steps carrying a Boston cream pie in his hand.

He felt just a little uneasy when no one answered his knock and he stepped into the kitchen. She wasn't in the Lodge. He went outside and called her name.

The echoes threw it mockingly back at him.

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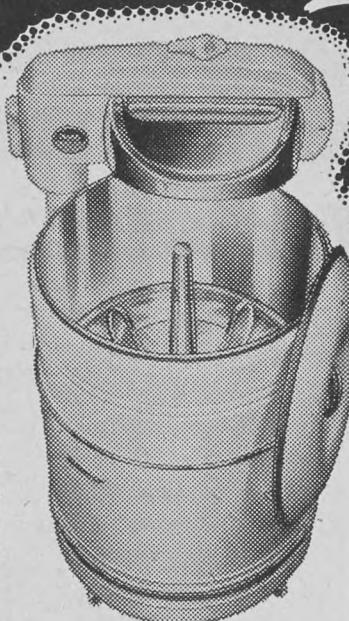
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McTavish swore under his breath. He thought of the letter from Evelyn and his anxiety mounted. She must have left unexpectedly. He had seen the unfinished letter on the desk. He started for the pier. The outboard was tied up. She wasn't on the water then.

No, she wasn't *on* the water, but she might be *in* it.

McTavish ran the mile to the shore. He was panting when he stumbled out of the woods to the cliff and scanned the shoreline. She was nowhere in sight. He turned and walked slowly back down the path he had come.

George had trusted him to look after Tanya and all he had thought of was to keep her out of Pelican at any cost. That cost might prove to be a terrible one. McTavish blamed himself. He should have insisted that she come to them, or else let Martha stay at the Lodge with her. It was insane to leave the girl alone. "I hesitate to say this," Evelyn had written, "but Tanya's behavior has been alarming. She is under a dreadful mental strain all the time and I almost fear for her safety."

It was easy enough for George to say he had no choice but to let her go—but surely he must have realized that the girl wasn't responsible for her actions. She was sick—mentally sick, and certainly in no condition to be allowed to make decisions for herself. They'd all been a selfish lot of cowards, he and George and all of them. They had all shrunk from doing the right thing—the sensible thing. They had blinded their eyes to her condition because it was easier to do than to face the truth. The thoughts of McTavish were bitter indeed as he walked back to the Lodge.

Then he saw her standing on the cliff, silhouetted against the evening sky. The sudden relief that swept through him was too much for McTavish as he sat down on the porch step.

"Good evening, Mac. Where did you come from? I saw the *Jolly Canuck* and the pie, but you seemed to have vanished."

She sat down beside him on the step and curled her arms around her knees. "Nice out, isn't it?"

McTavish drew out his pipe. He was shaking like a leaf. "Tanya," he said abruptly, "would you like to come to stay with Martha and me at the Bay? It worries both of us to think of you 'way out here by yourself."

Tanya looked at him in surprise. "Why—thanks for asking me, Mac, but I'm all right. There's no danger in being alone. I'm sorry, though, if it worries you. I always seem to be worrying somebody."

Once again he had said the wrong thing.

"Well, Tanny, it's only when people love you that they worry about your welfare. We've got lots of room at the Hatchery and you'd be company for Martha. We've known you a long time and we want you to be comfortable and happy."

"You and Martha are very kind," she answered, "more kind than I deserve."

He knew of course to what she referred but he said nothing. So she realized how wrong she had been—how unforgivable her behavior.

"Happiness is not for me, Mac, I am only trying to find a little peace of mind so that living won't be utterly unbearable."

"I had to come out here to be alone for a little while to collect myself a little, to get my sense of reality back again."

She ran her fingers through her hair, "Oh, I don't suppose I'm making sense to you, but I'm only trying to let you see why I must be alone. I was stifled in the city. There were so many people in and out of Evelyn's all the time and they all asked the same questions. It seemed to me they were morbidly curious about what I had been doing, what 'thrilling' experiences I had had. 'Thrilling,' Mac, that was the very word Erna Scott used. Can you imagine anyone thinking it was 'thrilling' to be in the thick of the war?"



*"Well, I'm dated up solid for months, Kenny. But I'll try to squeeze you in sometime — how about tonight or tomorrow?"*

"Some of them were old friends and they treated me like a returned heroine. I wasn't a heroine, and I had no medal to display. I was just another nurse who had taken a bit more than she could stand. Here nobody comes except you, and you never ask me any questions."

McTavish thought of Evelyn's letter. "Maybe, she'll talk to you. You used to be such friends in the old days." He wondered if she had said any of this to George and Evelyn. He resolved to write George as soon as he got home and let him know. He knew now it was best for Tanya to be alone. Already it had helped her a little for of her own free will she was sharing her thoughts with him. His face burned with sudden shame. And he had been too full of stupid resentment to want to share Pelican Bay with her, a bit of God's green earth he had no claim on, a bit of beauty that belonged to everyone.

"Well, Tanny, I guess I won't try to coax you to come to us. Bein' alone and thinkin' things out is sometimes the best way. But you know you're always more than welcome if you feel like comin' over and stayin' with Martha and me."

He got to his feet. "Guess I better get along. Have you finished your letter?"

Tanya stood up. "Why, no. I'll just cut it short. I'm awfully sorry to keep you like this. Come in for a moment."

Tanya struck a match and lit the lamp. The letter was where she had left it. She added a few lines, sealed and addressed it and handed it to McTavish. For a moment their eyes met. At sight of her face the heart of McTavish rose in his throat. He had never in all his life longed so much to be able to give some words of comfort to a fellow human being, as he longed to comfort Tanya now. But he had never been much good with words.

"Thank Martha for the pie. I'm sorry if I've seemed unsociable. I

don't mean to slight old friends. It's just that I don't feel I would be pleasant company for anyone."

She was rubbing her arm again as she always did after an emotional upheaval. Every one of the missing fingers ached with pain. No sleep for her tonight. She said good-night to McTavish and shut the kitchen door, then she leaned against the wall with closed eyes. The pain crept up her arm to her shoulder and burned its way down her back. The pain they said existed only in her mind.

Tanya took her cape from the hook behind the door and slipped it on. She pulled up the hood and fastened the clasp awkwardly with one hand. She took one look around the familiar Lodge, then she opened the door and

went out into the night. Escape—escape—she had to escape.

NEXT morning the sky over Pelican was dreary and overcast. Tanya got up late and ate her breakfast in the living room. The kitchen fire would not burn for the wood was wet and the rain had leaked down into the stove.

She was glad to hear the familiar chugging of the *Jolly Canuck* on the river. She met McTavish in the doorway. "Hello, Mac. I'm very glad to see you. Isn't it a gloomy day?"

"Sure is," he agreed, shaking the water from his raincoat and taking off his sou'wester. "It's as gloomy a day as I ever hope to see."

There was something strange in his

manner this morning. His voice sounded heavy as if he found it an effort to talk. Tanya noticed how wearily he sat down. Something was wrong. She watched him twirl his hat round and round between his fingers, his blue eyes fixed on the fire and her conviction grew.

"Mac," she spoke softly, "is anything wrong? Is there something you are afraid to tell me?"

McTavish spoke in a low voice. "Phil—my son, is dead. The telegram came last night."

Tanya's dark eyes shadowed. "Oh—I am very sorry for you and Martha—very sorry."

"His plane crashed over Germany. He was instantly killed."

They were silent for a long time.

There was so little one could say before the quiet grief of the good-hearted McTavish. Phil had been his favorite son. He was taking this hard. If she could only comfort him as once he had tried to comfort her. Would he resent it if she told him that to some death was welcome? Should she tell him the truth or should she leave him in blissful ignorance of what war really did to people?

Tanya looked at his set countenance so bewildered in the face of such a blow.

"Mac," Tanya said in a low voice, "would you resent it if I told you that Phil is much better off dead than alive?"

McTavish looked up at her, his eyes puzzled, but not resentful.



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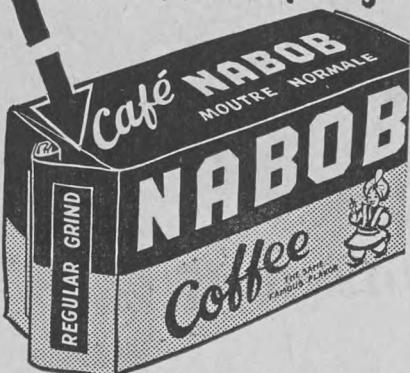


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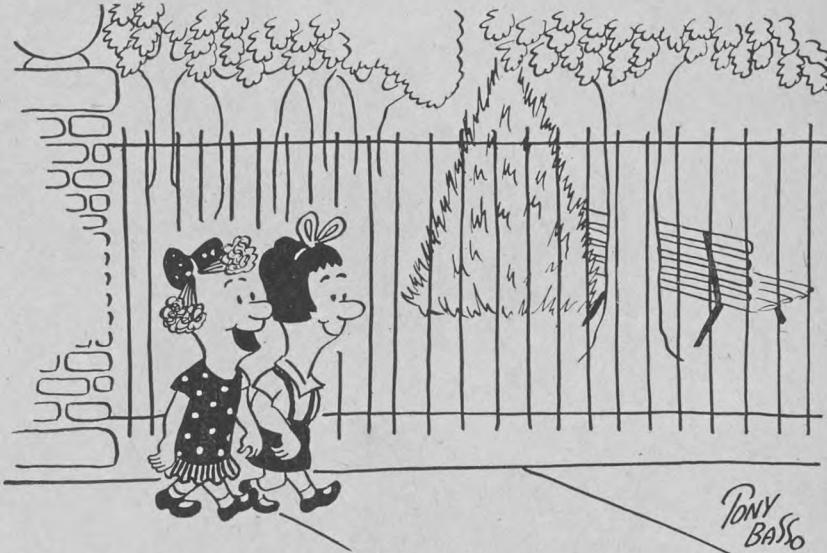
McTavish was listening now.

"War does such terrible things to people, Mac, to sensitive people like your Phil, and somehow I knew the last time I saw him, that Phil didn't care if he lived or died. I've seen boys pray for death because they could not bear the thought of living. I've prayed that way myself, many, many times."

She stretched out her right hand. "Look at my hand, Mac. Would you have wanted to see Phil come back as

you wonder when it will be your turn. You are always afraid, night and day, and as your body grows steadily weaker from malnutrition, dysentery, fever and festering sores, you become like a cringing animal. You lose all self-respect, you lose all the qualities that distinguishes a human being from an animal. You become well disciplined by savage blows and kicks, by pain and fear and hunger. You die a thousand deaths, but you go on living, dreaming only of one thing—escape. Your mind finally becomes dulled and when you hear that someone you love is dead, you only think: 'Ah, he is well out of it.' You feel no regret, no sorrow, only a vague envy that it wasn't you who died."

"Do you know how I lost my fingers? They were chopped off one by one, with a long wait between to



"Let's walk past Timmy Baker's house; he gets his allowance today."

I have come back? An artist must have ten fingers, not just six and Phil—you know how his heart was set on becoming an artist."

She bit her lip and went on. "I saw Phil in London before—before I was sent to the island. Mac, you wouldn't have known him for the same boy. Oh, he looked the same at the first glance but after I had spoken to him for awhile I realized how very much he had changed. Something was gone out of his eyes, that something that made him Phil, lovable and light-hearted and happy. I don't know what happened to him, but he just wasn't himself. It would have grieved you more to see him as changed as he was, than his death is grieving you now. I know what I am talking about, for I saw him myself. He is so much better off now—I am sure he would not come back if he could."

McTavish looked away. Perhaps Tanya was right, but it was a hard thing to face.

Tanya spoke again, her voice low and intense, weighted with truth. "Do you know what those hopelessly crippled boys say when they hear about someone like Phil? 'Hell, he's lucky! He got out of it easy. Why he just died.' Men don't talk like that for nothing, Mac. I know it sounds terrible to be saying such things to a man who has just lost his son, but I've seen so many of those who didn't die and I know. I envy Phil, Mac!"

She paced up and down the room, rubbing her arm as she did when distressed.

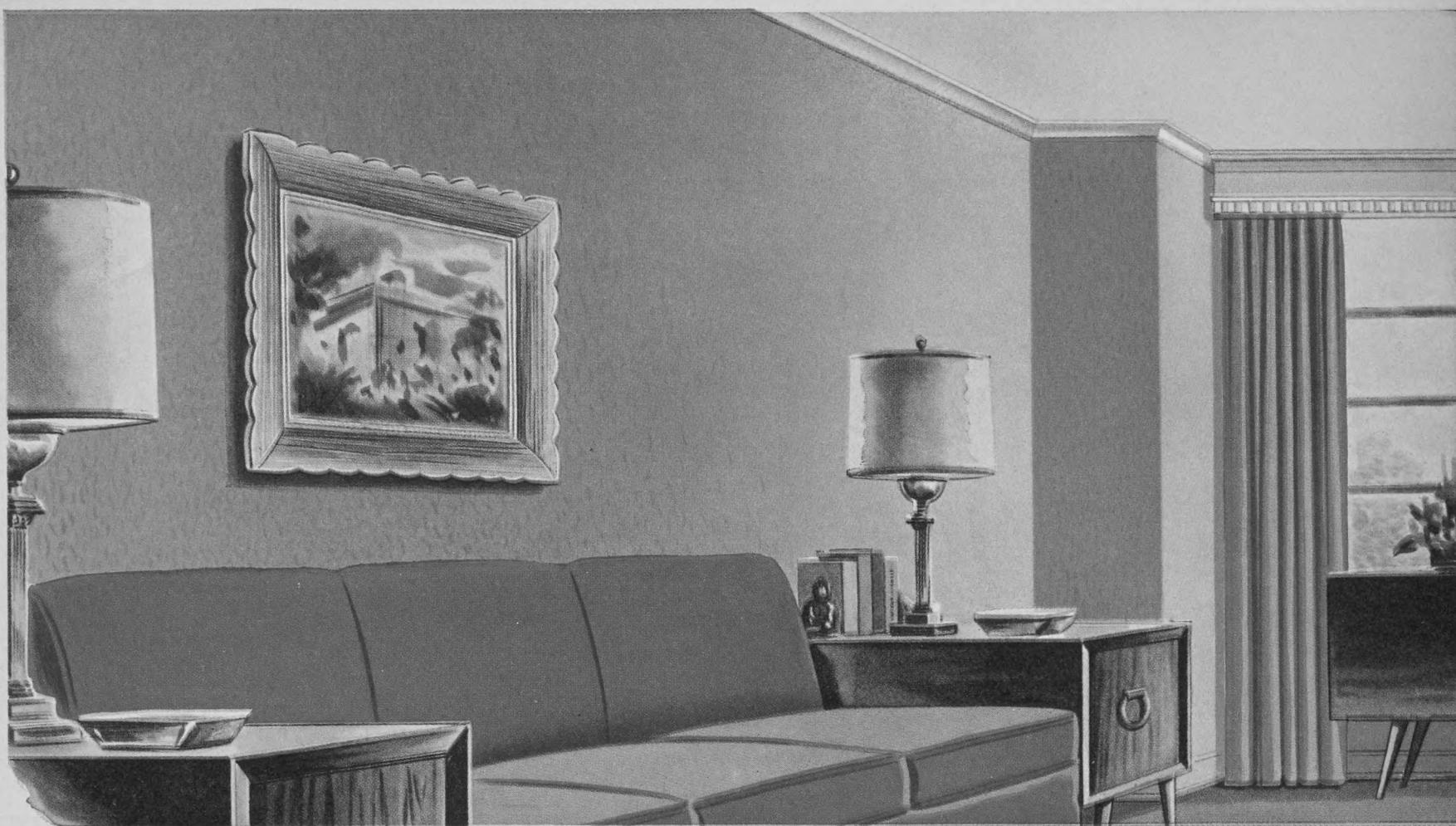
"You can't possibly know what it means to be a prisoner in the hands of a merciless, ruthless enemy. You see your friends tortured to death, and

break my nerve and make me talk. A doctor—a doctor and I helped an officer escape. They were waiting for him to gain consciousness to torture vital information out of him. I would not talk and they chopped off my fingers one by one."

McTavish crushed his hat between his big hands. All this could have happened to Phil had he lived, a prisoner. Phil could never have faced being crippled. Rob might, but not Phil, who couldn't bear to look at anything disfigured or ugly, Phil who had loved sunshine and laughter and beauty. He remembered Phil as a boy, looking with horror at the man who lost his leg in an accident in the lumber mill. He had turned away, feeling physically ill, and run home to his mother. He remembered the boy's passionate cry, "I'd rather die than be like Ernie!"

McTavish stood up. "Thank you, Tanya," he said quietly. "I know what it must have cost you to tell me this and I appreciate it more than I can say. You are right about Phil. He couldn't face life a cripple. He would have wanted it this way."

TANYA looked out of the window. It was raining again. She watched the big drops zigzagging down the glass, the paths they made, crossing and joining and separating again. Human lives were much like that. One travelled alone at times, one crossed another's path only to go on alone again. There had been a girl—Freda somebody—she never heard her last name, nor anything definite about her past. She just knew there had been a girl named Freda whose path had crossed Phil's for just a little while. She had no idea what had happened



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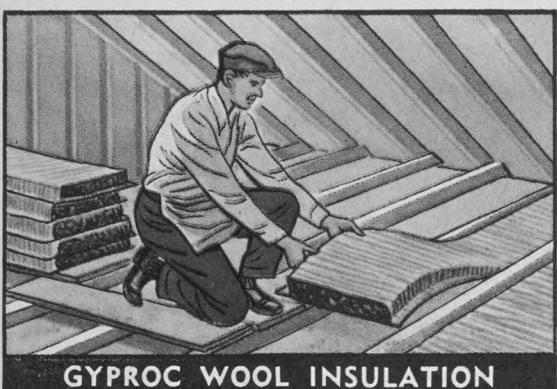
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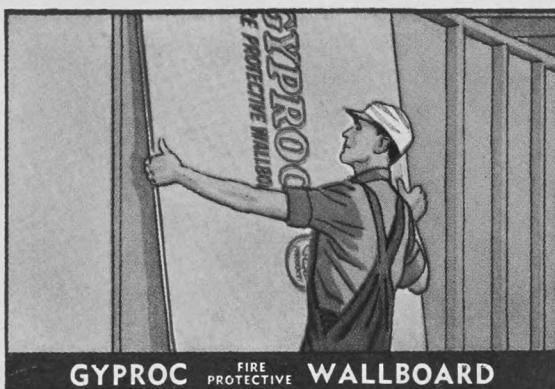
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between them, or why Phil had never mentioned her name except that one time, in London. Should she tell McTavish the little she knew about Freda? It was very little really. Phil had loved her and thought her beautiful. No, better not to mention Freda. She didn't matter now if she ever had. Phil had never mentioned her name again. Once she had asked him where she was and he just shrugged and replied, "Oh, she's gone to a grand recital. Let's eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die."

Tanya looked up to meet the eyes of McTavish.

"I guess I better go now, Tanny. Martha needs me."

There was quiet strength in his face. "May I tell her what you told me?"

Tanya nodded.

"Would you come up to see her, sometime? She'll need you now."

Tanya nodded again. She had forgotten her dread of seeing people, remembering only the kind Martha who had lost her boy.

"Yes, I'll come tomorrow if you like. Today she will want only you near her. Good-bye, Mac."



"Beats me. All I know is it works!"

McTavish stood uncertainly in the doorway, twirling his sou'wester in his big hands. She was plucky, this slip of a girl, to have lived through this and much more that she did not tell him and still keep her chin up. They were all plucky, these young men and women of today who faced danger and death so gallantly, who said good-bye to home and country and loved ones knowing that they might never return. They died that others might live in safety and comfort, knowing their only reward would be the thought that theirs was a job well done. And he, like so many who stayed behind, went on day after day, carrying old grudges, harboring resentment and ill-will over petty things that had never really mattered. Once he had prided himself that he would never forgive Tanya. He wanted to beg her pardon now, but he could not bear to let her know how small he had been.

"Good-bye, Tanny," he said and went out.

JOE had breakfast ready when Angus came into the kitchen. "Up early, lad. Could ye na sleep?"

"Oh, sure, I'm never one for sleeping late. Early morning's the best time of day, Dad. Sit down and I'll pour you coffee."

"Well," Angus settled himself at the table, "and what are ye plannin' t'do today?"

"Oh, I think perhaps I'll go canoeing on the river. I checked my canoe over and she's waterproof. It'll be nice to get the feel of a paddle again."

He watched his father covertly.

Angus buttered his toast and helped himself to the sugar. "Canoeing, eh?"

Looks like it's gonna rain, lad, but that isn't likely to make any difference to ye. Wish I could come along. It's bin a long time since I was last on the river, but I hae some business at the Landing t'attend to."

Joe looked away, satisfied that his father did not know about Tanya. Strange, that he hadn't heard. News travelled fast in Pelican.

Joe did not take his canoe when he went down the river path. Smoke was curling from the Lodge when he emerged out of the forest and stepped behind a pine where he could see without being seen. He could not say why he had come. Friday night there had been no such thought in his mind. He slept soundly and dreamlessly, but the morning found him wandering back in his mind to the startling discovery he had made. He lay awake, staring at the ceiling, wondering if it had not been a dream—the storm that drove him out to the river—the light he had seen in the window of the Lodge—the certainty that Tanya Ellis was there. The storm was real, and he had not imagined the light, but he could be wrong about it being Tanya. As the days passed he felt he had to know if it was she; he had to see her for himself.

The smoke was evidence that someone was there. He was too far away to see if there was anyone moving in the cabin and the door remained shut. Except for the smoke coming through the chimney there was no sign of human habitation anywhere.

Joe had all the patience of his Indian ancestors. He heard the motor of the *Jolly Canuck* long before it came into view. Just as he had suspected! Mac knew who was in the cabin. He watched McTavish tie up at the pier and walk slowly up the steps. The door opened but the bulky figure of McTavish blocked his view. Once or twice Joe fancied he saw someone at the window, but he could not tell whether it was a man or woman. McTavish left. It was raining again. In all probability all he would get for his morning's vigil would be a good wetting and a cramp from crouching under the tree for shelter.

An hour passed and still no sign of the occupant of the Lodge. Joe rose stiffly to stretch himself when he saw the canoe coming westward from the river. More visitors for the Lodge. Joe's eyes narrowed. It was old White Crane sitting there huddled in the bow, and a youngster paddling.

He watched them glide to the pier, where the Old One got up stiffly, but the boy remained in the canoe. They seemed to be having a heated argument. The old woman climbed laboriously up the steps, stopping and shaking her fist at the child in the canoe, who stared owlishly at her and said nothing.

With much bribing and many threats she had finally wrangled him into taking her to the Lodge to see the white woman that no one must talk about. The boy was really terrified at the idea that the Old One actually meant to visit her, against the express orders of Mrs. McTavish. At first he had flatly refused. No amount of brown-mixed candy would induce him to disobey Mrs. McTavish.

"Listen to me, young one with the heart of a hare. Did not Miz Matavish tell me women did not smoke pipes, that it was harmful to the body?"

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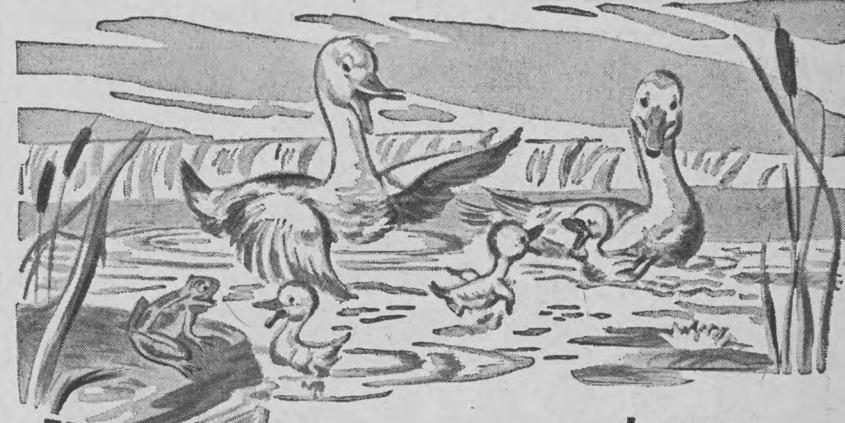
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The boy nodded.

"Did White Crane heed her warning?"

The boy shook his head.

"Is not White Crane still in the land of the living?"

A nod again.

"Who then was the wiser?" She supplied the answer herself. "White Crane of course. Has White Crane ever done as Miz Matavish says? White Crane was old and wise before Miz Matavish was ever born. We go."

At the pier she tried to get the youngster to help her up the steep steps, but he had already sinned enough and sat firmly in the canoe, ready to bolt for his life if necessary, so the Old One had to climb the steps alone and unassisted.

She never troubled herself about knocking. That was one of the foolish customs of the white man. An open door was the sign of welcome to all. She turned the knob and walked into the kitchen. Tanya stared in amazement at the sight of her. What an incredibly old woman!

"Good-day," she said. "Did you want to see me?"

The Old One had been searching Tanya's face with her keen black eyes. At the sound of her greeting the old woman's toothless grin appeared.

"Day, day!" she replied, nodding her head vigorously, then she launched forth into a long speech in Cree, accompanied by many gestures. She pointed across the river and waved her arms as if she were imitating a bird flapping its wings. Tanya grew more and more mystified. The old woman concluded her monologue by touching Tanya with her gnarled old forefinger, pointing southward and flapping her arms again. It was all very confusing. She beamed with satisfaction and handed Tanya a newspaper parcel she had put on a nearby chair when she entered the room. It contained a big whitefish, meticulously cleaned, ready for boiling.

Tanya's bewilderment grew. She resorted to sign language, pointing first at the old woman, then to the fish and lastly to herself. The old woman nodded vigorously and grinned her toothless grin.

Tanya reached for her purse. She must be selling the fish. The old woman shook her head and spoke vehemently in Cree. Could not the white woman understand it was a gift? She took the purse from Tanya's hand and laid it down on the table, a very injured look on her face.

"Oh, dear," thought Tanya. "I've done the wrong thing."

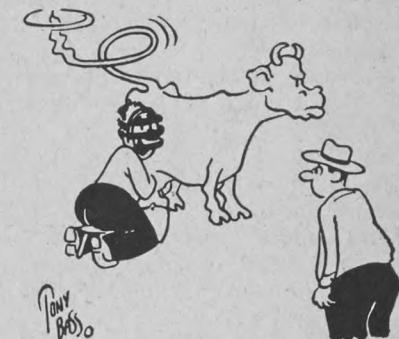
"Thank you," she said aloud. "Thank you very much. Won't you sit down and have some tea with me?"

The old woman grinned her pleasure. "Tea, tea," she repeated and nodded her head.

Tanya led her to the wicker chair in the living room and brought the tea. It was far too weak for the Old One's liking, but she drank it and courteously accepted more. Then she lit her pipe and puffed contentedly away. Tanya lit a cigarette and the Old One chuckled with glee. Here was a rebel like herself. Good. Miz Matavish would never rule her either. No one had ever ruled White Crane who was as free as the bird whose name she bore, and no one would ever rule this white woman whose hair was bright like the rays of the sun.

She noticed Tanya's hand and leaning forward she took it gently in her own. Her eyes grew bright with excitement. Strangely enough, Tanya did not mind the old woman's scrutiny. There was no pity in the wrinkled face, just great excitement as if the old woman had made a tremendous discovery. She would have given much to understand what she was saying.

Tanya accompanied her to the door and on impulse handed her a package of tea. The gift of tea cinched their friendship as far as the Old One was concerned.



"It just happens I'm not exactly fond of a tail in my face, that's all!"

The boy stared solemnly at Tanya. She was not ugly as he had supposed. She had hair like Miss Glover, only brighter and longer and eyes as blue as the summer skies. He watched her help the Old One down the steps.

"Come again," she said, "come again and we shall have tea together."

"What does she say?" the Old One asked. "You need not think up any lies, young one," she added tartly. "Does she not ask me to return?"

The boy nodded, his eyes on Tanya's face. She waved and stood watching the departing canoe.

Joe watched her from the shelter of the pine tree. So it was Tanya. He had been right after all. She was alone. Again the burning question arose in his mind. Why had she come back to Pelican River?

**WILLOW** came over in the afternoon and suggested they go out on the *Rover*. The sky was clear and the sun was shining again.

As they passed the Hatchery Willow asked him if they shouldn't include Miss Glover who had enjoyed the boating so the day before. She smiled when he said she could please herself about that. His interest in Miss Glover had dropped as quickly as it had arisen.

But the afternoon outing was a failure from Willow's point of view right from the beginning. Joe seemed farther away from her than ever. He was preoccupied, answering her absently if at all, and he seemed unusually absorbed in the scenery. He had seen it all before. Willow was not insensitive to the beauty around them, but she could not understand a man taking more interest in the scenery than he did in a live and beautiful girl.

He made no mention of going on the river today. Willow's eyes narrowed. Did he know? She dismissed the idea as being ridiculous. Why should the presence of Mrs. Winspear's sister disturb him?

She watched the frown that seemed ever-present on his face, raging and jealous inside, wondering what he was thinking of that made him forget her. It must be a woman—some girl in the city, perhaps. Well, a girl in the city

was no rival to Willow, who believed the quotation "out of sight, out of mind."

She drew his attention to the flight of geese going overhead, honking plaintively as they started on their long journey south.

"See, Joe," she cried, "the geese are leaving. It won't be long now before winter comes." By winter she hoped to be snug and warm in the Post, the wife of Joe Quincey.

Joe looked up and watched the birds in their "V" formation leaving the northland for the warm, sunny south. His face wore a grim expression. He was remembering another fall when he had watched the flight

of the geese from the top of the cliffs. He had not been alone then, and he was not alone now. Always when he watched the southward flight of the wild geese he had remembered.

"What are you thinking of, Joe?" Willow asked rather sharply.

"What was I thinking off?" he turned and looked with great deliberation into her face. Should he tell her? Should he tell her what he had never told to anyone? "I was just thinking of a girl who struck me once, publicly, because I had deceived her, or so she thought, about my Indian blood. We were having a wiener roast on the shore. I went to gather driftwood to replenish the bonfire. I

startled her cousin Maurice when I stepped noiselessly out of the forest and threw down the wood in front of them. He jumped and said, 'My gosh, Joe, I didn't hear you. You move as stealthily as an Indian.'

"I laughed, thinking he was joking, thinking he knew, for the others all knew that my mother was a full-blooded Cree and I said in my ignorance, 'That isn't so strange considering that I am half-Indian.' She looked up, startled and incredulous, and I realized for the first time that she hadn't known. She said slowly, 'What did you say, Joe?'

"And I, poor fool, said with pride, for I had been taught to be proud of

my people, 'I am half-Indian, I thought you knew. My mother was a Cree.'

"You should have seen her then. She stood up and faced me. Strange emotions struggled for mastery in her face. She was thinking about the kisses she had given me, a common half-breed, the promise she had made that some day she would be mine. She stood in front of me there for a long, long time and stared, unbelieving at first, not wanting to believe, but when I said nothing, she realized at last that I wasn't joking—that it was true—I was half-Indian. She struck me then in front of all of them. I felt the sting of her blow for years.

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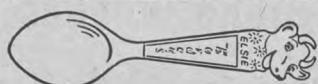
"Well, it's certainly easy to tell that Klim isn't powdered skim milk like so many of the others."

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"A half-breed!" she choked. "And you dared to think I would marry you!" She looked scornfully at me, the picture of insulted womanhood, then she turned on her heel and ran."

"What was I thinking off?" Joe repeated aloud, "nothing, nothing of any consequence, Willow."

He looked into Willow's eyes that were deep and treacherous and deceiving, like the eyes of all women. He would marry Willow Lebatt and show Tanya Ellis how little he had come to care. Willow saw the look that came into his dark eyes and her heart leaped. She had won! She reached out her arms and encircled his neck.

"Oh, Joe!" she whispered, "Oh, Joe!"

He seized her roughly and held her close to him. He kissed her again and again and again. He would show Tanya who had scorned him. He would show her!



"Now tell me the one you told Mom when you came in late last night."

He felt Willow stiffen suddenly in his arms. He heard her utter a low cry and he looked up. A canoe had pulled up alongside the *Rover*, a canoe that had crept unnoticed beside them. He looked at Johnny Ottertail whose hands rested on the edge of the boat. There was no mistaking the undisguised contempt and scorn in his young face. He had recognized that embrace for what it was. For a long moment he looked at the two in the *Rover* when he picked up his paddle and was gone without saying a word.

Joe released Willow and stepped back. He looked into her eyes that were defiant and a little frightened.

"Why did he do that, Willow?" Joe asked in a quiet voice.

Willow flared, "How should I know? He didn't tell me."

"Maybe he didn't need to, Willow. Maybe you know without being told. What exactly are you, or perhaps I should say were you, to Johnny Ottertail before I came on the scene?"

His face frightened Willow. It was set, stern and unrelenting. She saw her newly won victory slipping out of her fingers and she threw herself at Joe and clung to his neck. "Nothing, Joe! Nothing at all! I swear it. I was nothing to him ever, ever at all! He has always been jealous of me! He wants me for himself—but I wouldn't have him—never, never would I marry a dirty Indian!"

With great deliberation Joe disentangled her arms from his neck. Even Willow! She looked fearfully at his face, then threw herself, sobbing wildly on the seat of the *Rover*. She realized then how much she really loved him.

The engine of the *Rover* roared. The boat swung around and headed back to Pelican Bay. Joe stared straight ahead, ignoring the weeping girl beside him. "Even Willow—even Willow—" the words repeated themselves over and over in his mind.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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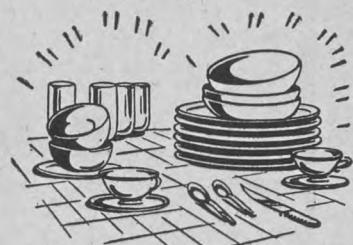
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# The Countrywoman

## Interesting Visitors

**T**HANKS to a conference held in Ottawa, from September 8 to 15, we had a brief but pleasing glimpse of women from various parts of the Commonwealth, a few of whom have won a place for themselves in the elected houses in their countries.

The fact that a meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is held every two years, is in itself interesting. It indicates a growing interest in, and desire for a better understanding of the various countries. It marks a stronger appreciation of the importance of the business of government and its problems.

Two years ago the conference met in New Zealand, this year in Canada and the 1954 meeting will be held in India. Representatives go from "upper" and "lower" houses of federal parliaments and from the legislatures of individual states or provinces. Each province in Canada has its branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Its membership consists of all members, within its boundaries elected to either the Legislature, the House of Commons, or appointed to the Senate. A branch is entitled to send one representative to the biennial meeting. Representatives from Ireland and the United States attended this year's meeting—not as members but as associates.

The business of the meeting would not likely be of much interest to the average citizen but is of direct concern to those who attend. It deals with such matters as: the operation of houses of parliament, procedure, orders and rules, and problems pertaining to government. Visiting representatives are guests of the country in which the meeting is held. After the conference is over, opportunity is afforded for tours to other parts of the country or to points of special interest. About half of the 90 members attending the Ottawa meeting travelled through western Canada the following week.

In the western-tour party were: Senator Annabelle Rankin of Brisbane, Australia; Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, Conservative M.P. from Peterboro, Ontario—and the only woman member in the Canadian House of Commons; and Mrs. Anasuybai Kale, who is one of the 19 women elected to India's 500-member House of Commons. Mrs. Kale lives on a farm. She drew attention to the sign of the married state—a vermilion spot painted on an Indian woman's brow. She reminded Canadians that in India "the health minister is a woman and so is the deputy."

**S**OME insight into the differences between the Australian and the Canadian "upper" house of parliament was given by Miss Rankin, who chatted informally with a group of Professional and Business Women in Winnipeg. The Australian Senate is composed of 60 members—ten from each state. Half of the members retire every three years, which means that a full term usually occupies six years. On a large and important issue both houses may go to the country in a general election at the one and same time. Such an issue occurred over Labor Government's policy for nationalization of banks.

Miss Rankin is one of ten senators from Queensland and was first elected in 1946, running as a Liberal in opposition to the Labor Government. She found herself in a small opposition group of three members. She credits the fact that the group was so small with the urge for each member in it to work hard and dig up facts and figures. She has been returned on three elections and now serves as Whip for the Liberal party.

Her constituency is large and she travels more than 60,000 miles a year, a good part by air, in connection with her duties as senator and taking part in meetings. On occasion she has been called into consultation in New Zealand, where efforts are being made to work out a satisfactory means of establishing a second or "upper" house. She gave her opinion that New Zealand tends to favor an "elected" rather than an "appointed" senate, as is

*Some impressions gathered during the past month of the gathering of parliamentary representatives in Canada—and of questions raised regarding the future of the International Peace Garden as discussed at the twenty-third annual meeting*

by AMY J. ROE

Canada's. Australia has two women senators.

Miss Rankin was, before her entrance into the political field, a social welfare worker and business woman. She is keenly interested in family allowances, maternity grants and widows pensions in Canada. Australia grants a generous "baby bonus" to each new arrival. Its scheme of "flying doctors" and air ambulances to "out-back" areas is world-famous.

Miss Rankin expressed the heartfelt appreciation of Australian mothers, wives and sweethearts to Canadians for "everything and the many things done for our airmen, while they were here in training during the war. Some of them brought back Canadian war brides and it has been my pleasure to get some of them, in Brisbane, together, and to have them meet other Canadians who have come as visitors."

## Future of the Peace Garden

**W**E have come back after 20 years to rededicate ourselves not only to peace but to humanity," were the words of Chief Justice James Morris, of the North Dakota Supreme Court. Eloquently, at the closing dinner on September 6 of the annual meeting of the International Peace Garden, he traced the steps by which the people of Germany surrendered their hard-won liberties to a dictator and a group of power-hungry men, who later plunged the nations of the world into war.

It will be remembered that the Peace Garden was sponsored by the National Association of Gardeners, meeting in Toronto. Its site was chosen by a committee of 50—one-half of whom were Americans and one-half Canadians. It is located almost at the very heart of the continent, along the International Boundary. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. For the first few years it was sponsored almost entirely by people living in eastern North America.

North Dakota donated 888 acres of land and

Manitoba some 1,400 acres, adjoining the "line." It is located on a north-south highway, which, it is hoped, will provide a popular route from the Panama Canal to Churchill.

Devoted service to the idea of a peace memorial has been rendered by many individual citizens during the past 20 years, at considerable cost in personal effort, time and money. The Province of Manitoba and the State of North Dakota have contributed generously to funds through work projects. Some 132 municipalities have contributed small grants. Business groups and companies have assisted either with money or needed equipment. Organizations of men and women on both sides of the line have helped by donations and in public support of the policies arrived at by the elected board of directors.

One important policy point was to ask Federal assistance, both in Canada and the United States. In 1949 the Government of Canada made a grant of \$15,000 toward the Peace Garden and an equal amount was paid in 1950 and 1951. No grant was made in 1952. The Congress of United States in 1949 granted a sum of \$100,000 to be spent during 1949-1952, which has been fully expended.

The Board faces for the beginning of 1953 a depleted treasury. Mr. D. G. McKenzie, elected president for a seventh term, in outlining accomplishments and prospects for the future said that the directors are faced with three possibilities if the grants are not renewed:

(1) To ask the Canadian and United States governments to take over the Peace Garden in their respective National Park Service.

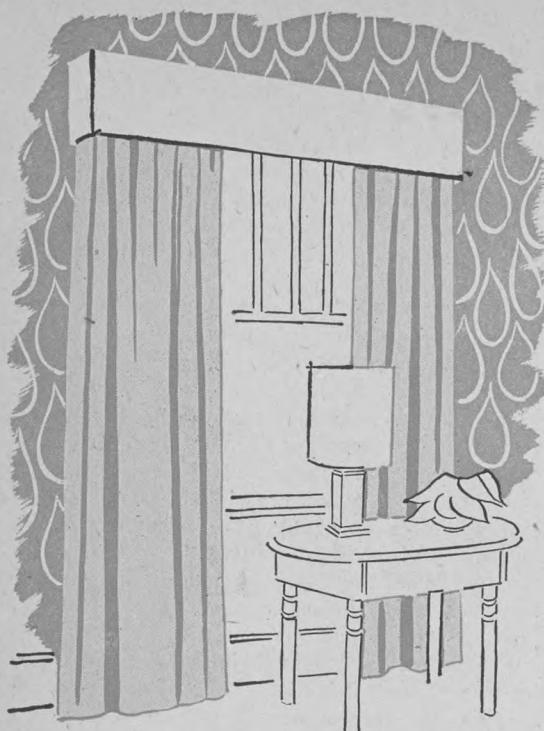
(2) To try to place the garden under provincial and state administration.

(3) To return titles for the garden to the governments of Manitoba and North Dakota and to wind up the affairs of International Peace Garden, Inc.

Public opinion has rallied to support of the Peace Garden. Eric Cowler, Boissevain, has done much to stimulate membership. Good roads afford pleasant driveways, curving through woodland areas, dotted with small lakes. Landscaping has been well planned under the direction of W. R. Leslie, Morden, and Russell Reid, Bismarck, N.D., the actual planting being under the direction of M. J. Tinline. The main entrance has been improved and there is now an attractive little "kiosk" registration booth, manned by volunteer members of Homemakers and Women's Institutes. Records show a large and steady increase in number of visitors.



Commonwealth visitors from left to right: Mrs. A. Kale, M.P. India; Mme. L. Rene Beaujolin, Ottawa, wife of the deputy speaker of the House of Commons; Mrs. G. V. Maxalanker, wife of the Speaker of the House, Indian Parliament; Miss Annabelle Rankin, Brisbane, a member of the Australian Senate; the Begum Razia Mahum, wife of the chief minister of the Pakistan state of Bahawalpur and Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, M.P., Hamilton, Ontario.



Draperies and cornice in a light cool shade introduce a quiet note into this brightly papered room.

**D**RAPERIES can be used to bring color into a dull room, or they can subdue a too-intense color scheme. Should the walls and floor covering be neutral in tone, without a marked pattern, colorful printed draperies will add interest to the room. Gaily printed draperies, too, will lead the eye to the natural highlight of the room, a well-placed window setting.

However, if the walls are highly colored, have a definite patterned wallpaper, or if the floor dominates the room in color or pattern, introduce a quiet note by using plain or neutral colors for the draperies. Draperies the same color as the walls will minimize the break made in the wall area by poorly placed or badly shaped windows, and as they seem to become a part of the wall, matching draperies will enlarge the background area.

Aside from their decorative qualities, draperies may be used to make the windows appear higher or lower, wider or narrower. By extending rods beyond the window frames and exposing most of the glass, windows will appear wider than they really are. By hanging the draperies inside the frames, your windows, if too wide, will seem to be in better proportion. A too-high window can be apparently lowered by the use of an extra-deep cornice or by draperies made from materials having horizontal stripes. A curtain having an up-and-down pattern will seem to add height to the window—as will the modern straight draperies that reach the floor.

There are two lengths for draperies, full length and short. Floor-length draperies should hang to within an inch of the floor. The short draperies may come just to the sill or they may hang even with the apron board, that is, the lowest part of the window frame. The three-quarter drapery that comes midway between floor and sill is unacceptable in all styles of curtains. It is an ugly length and only adds another horizontal line to the room furnishings.

**T**HE trend today is toward straight full-length draw draperies on each side of a window, or a group of windows treated as one. They may or may not have a cornice, but they are finished with a tailored heading and they are usually lined. The lining protects the colors from the sun as well as gives added body, allowing the draperies to hang well. Floor-length draperies are suitable in almost every type of home, with traditional furniture as well as the modern or semi-modern furnishings found in the average home.

Short draperies are used for any window where a fixture prevents the use of long draperies, such as register, window seat, or a built-in bookcase. They may also be used for cottage-type windows or in a home decorated in a provincial style. Short

# Drapery Highlights

*Drapery do much to create the atmosphere of a room, making it warm or cool in appearance, modern or traditional in design, formal or informal in tone. You can tailor yours to perfection with care, patience and correct instruction*

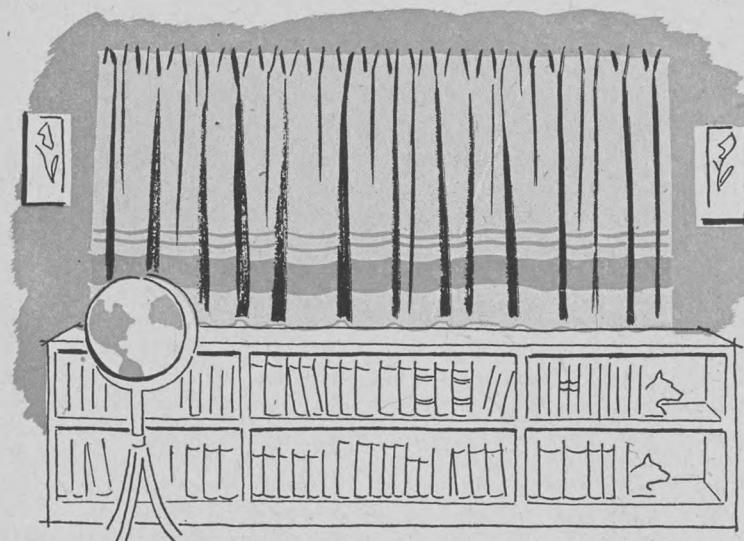
by LILLIAN VIGRASS

draperies are as tailored as the full length, and they, too, are usually lined.

A complete wall of draperies is popular in the modern home with a large picture window. A cornice covers the short distance between the window and the ceiling as well as the woodwork and fixtures. These draperies are usually made to be drawn at night. Although not so essential for the rural home which has more privacy, drawn draperies do create a cosy atmosphere at night in the living room.

The cornice is the box-like structure usually six to seven inches deep that sometimes covers the top of the draperies and window woodwork. A deeper cornice cuts down on the apparent height of the window and a shallow cornice gives a dainty, feminine appearance to a room. All cornices have a tendency to lower the ceiling and must be used with care in a small room.

The framework of the cornice is generally made



Short draperies over the bookcase make this reading area a center of interest in the living room.

of wood, which may or may not be covered to match the draperies. Where plain draperies are used covering is more common. The material is often quilted or a decorative trim, such as braid, moss or ball fringe, or a piping may be added. Some cornices are painted to blend with the wall color. They are scarcely noticeable but they do hide the window frame and allow an extension of the window, in width or height. Others are painted to match one of the colors in the patterned draperies. If the shade chosen is a definite contrast to the wall and draperies it will accent the draperies and the window shape.

Fabric valances are not as popular today as they were ten to 20 years ago, but they are still used in special instances. The swag valance, often used with period furniture, can be draped so as to cut down on the height of the window. Straight valances with a shaped edge may be used in place of a cornice in bedrooms or with some smooth draperies. They must be lined and interlined and made stiff with buckram. Gathered valances are used in living rooms only with very informal cottage-type furnishings.

**T**HE buying of draperies or drapery material can be exciting. There seems to be no limit to the number of colors and color combinations available today. In the prints one can let her imagination run riot in design and print, and in the plain colors there are some very interesting textures to be seen.

In prints the large floral designs are the most popular. However, there is a suggestion that the

smaller all-over designs are slowly replacing them. Geometric designs, too, are popular, especially in the shorter styles. In all designs the colors are of primary importance for the pattern itself is lost in the folds. To get the effect of the draperies when hanging, arrange the material in folds and hold it up against the window.

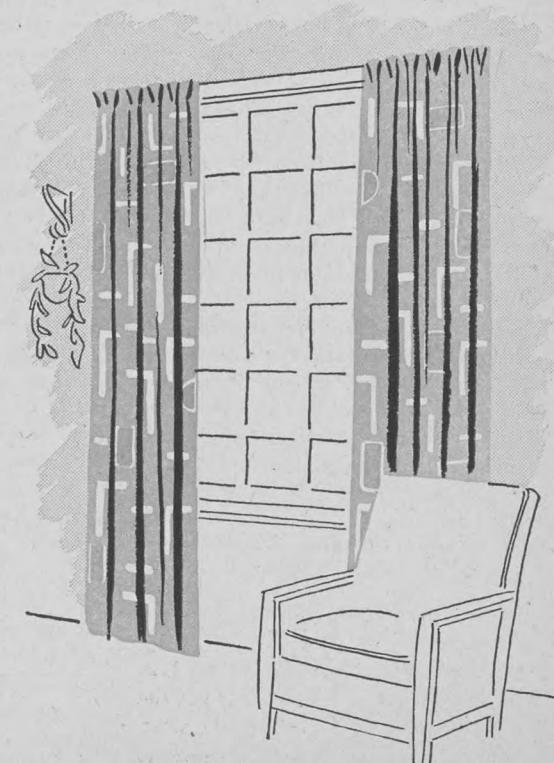
Plain colors should be chosen for a room that has an abundance of pictures or many ornaments in the room, as well as in a room with a good deal of pattern. Texture, of course, will add interest, as will a well-chosen trim. Stripes may be used for the draperies in a room with pattern if there is still a need for bright splashes of color.

Texture will influence your choice of draperies although it is not as noticeable as the color. A pebble cloth with its rough surface is popular in prints, as is the newer bark cloth. The variety of textures is almost unlimited, however, and ranges from simple homespuns for cosy informal rooms to the elegant damasks and satins used in the most formal. The weight of the material, too, is to be considered and must be heavy enough to drape well.

**C**OCCON materials or a mixture of rayon and cotton are most often used for draperies. Rayon adds a luster to the cotton and has almost as good wearing qualities. The new synthetic fabrics, seen in other textile fields, are still in the testing stage for draperies. In the future nylons, orlon and dacron may be used, but first, they will have to compete with cotton in appearance, wearing quality, sun-fast dyes, and ability to withstand sunlight, dust and moisture; yet they must not be too terribly expensive.

Draperies for the living room are usually no more expensive than other living room furnishings. They cost about \$75 for a pair of double width. If making your own the popular price range is from \$3 to \$4 a yard, or about half the cost of the ready-made.

Making your own draperies is not difficult. You will need a large working area—the floor will do,



Accent a well-placed window with gaily patterned draperies against a plain or neutral background.

complete instructions and plenty of patience. Plenty of time is essential for the seams are long and much of the work is done by hand. With careful measurements and proper construction methods, one can make attractive, well-finished and long-wearing draperies.

To measure for the material requirements for a pair of draperies you will need to know the width of the window from jamb to jamb. To hang properly each drapery must be equal to this width or the pair must have 100 per cent fullness. For the length measure from the top of the window frame to the floor, the sill or the apron. A flexible steel measuring tape is the most accurate for measuring.

To the length of the finished drapery add 4½ to six inches for the heading and 3½ inches for the hem or a total of at least eight inches, for each drapery length. (For a pair of double width add at least 32 inches to the total yardage.)

If you wish to buy a printed material with a large design you must also allow extra yardage for matching figures. The simplest method of doing this is first to measure the distance from the top of one design to the top of the next in the material. Now decide how many designs will be included in each drapery length. If it is a fraction you must buy enough material for the next larger number of complete patterns.

For example, if the finished drapery is to be 72 inches when hung, the unfinished length will be 80 inches. If the design is 15 inches it will take 5½ designs for each drapery length. You must buy enough for six designs or 90 inches. For double-width draperies you will need four times 90 inches or ten yards for the pair.

The lining should be cut equal to the length and width of the finished drapery or about four inches narrower and eight inches shorter than the material for each drapery. Buy extra, of course, if it must be preshrunk at home.

**C**UT all drapery material on the straight of the goods. Mark it by pulling a thread and cut along this line. Remove the selvedges or clip through them on a slant every three or four inches. Check measurements again before cutting, then lay on a flat surface large enough to lay out the whole drapery. If each drapery is to be more than one width of material match the pattern carefully and seam by machine, stitching from the top to the bottom. The pair of draperies must also match in design all the way across.

A crinoline band under the heading will prevent limp pleats that droop down to show the fixtures. Cut the crinoline the depth of the finished heading. For a 4½-inch heading allowance the crinoline will be four inches. Slip the crinoline under the ½-inch turnover of the heading and stitch along the edge by machine. Turn down the heading and pin in place. Turn in the side seams of the drapery allowing a quarter inch for the first turn and 1½ to 1¾ inches for the second. Pin. Now pin in the bottom hem allowing a half inch for the first turn and three inches for the next.

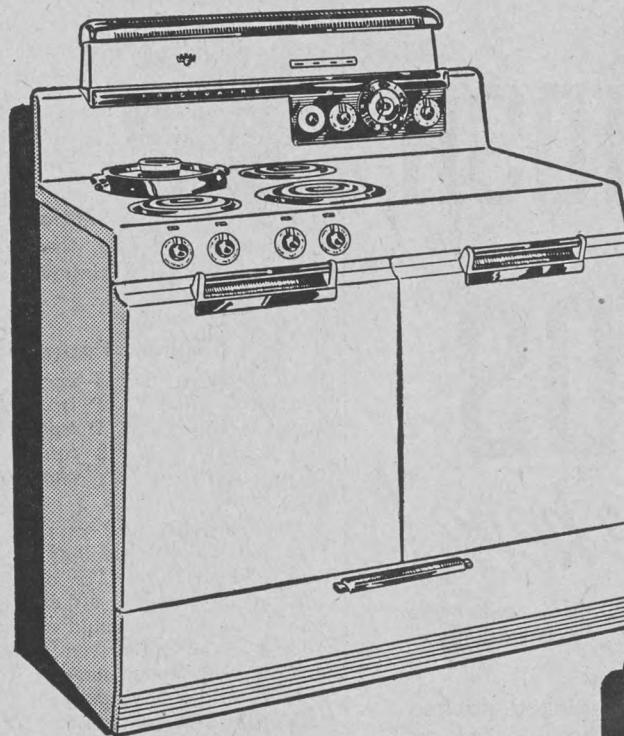
Miter the corners of the heading by clipping away the excess corner mate-



# FRIGIDAIRE

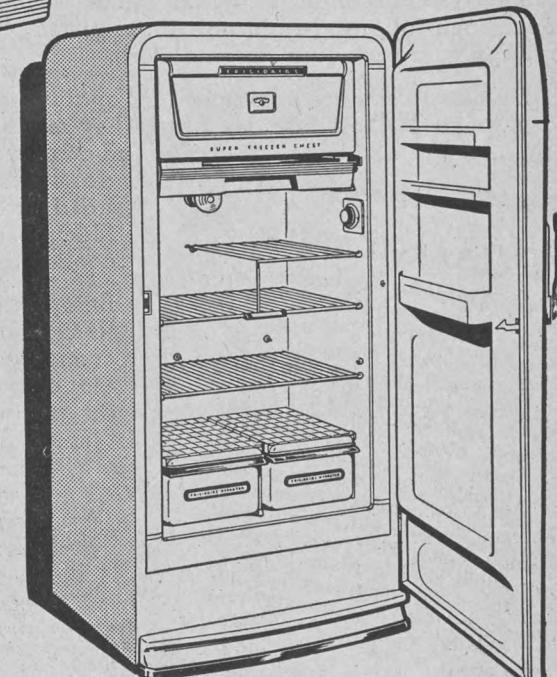
## Appliances for the Farm Home

- Whether you cook a lot or a little . . . want the best at any price or the best you can afford . . . there's a model and size of Frigidaire Electric Range and Frigidaire Refrigerator for you! Whatever models you choose you'll have the benefits of clean, easy cooking and super-safe food storage for years to come! Here are just two of the reasons why Frigidaire Appliances are first with farm families.



## FRIGIDAIRE RO-40 Electric Range

The newest member of the Frigidaire Electric Range family — a fully equipped, de luxe 40-inch model at a medium price. Has Cook-Master Oven Clock Control and Time Signal. New twin-unit Even Heat oven. Triple-Duty Thermizer Deep-Well Cooker with new high-speed unit. 5-speed Radiantube Cooking Units. Cooking Top Lamp and Signal Lights. Two roomy storage drawers. Finished in Lifetime Porcelain both inside and out with the entire exterior acid-resistant.



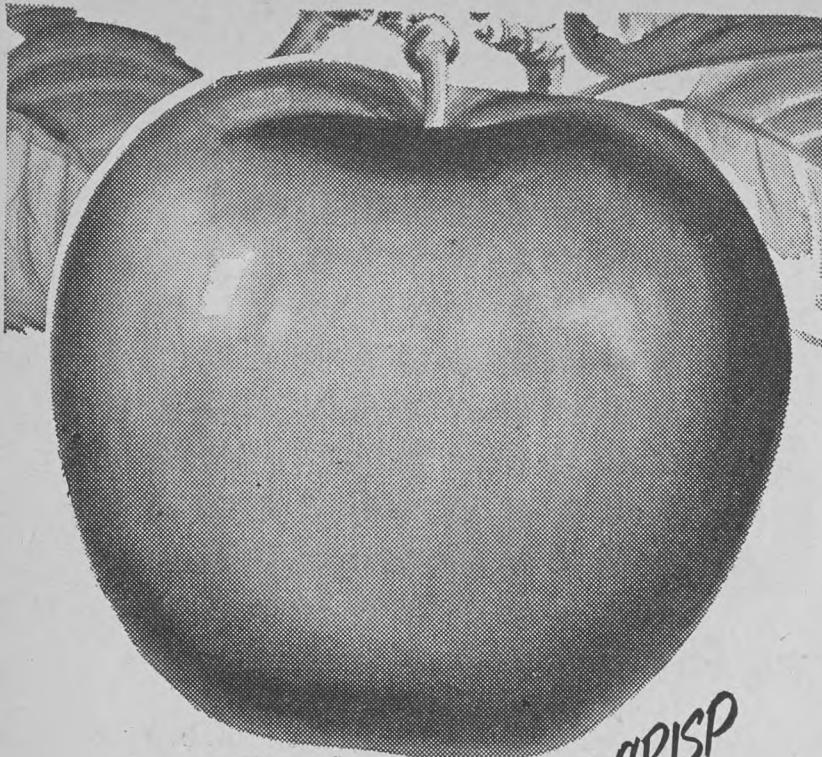
## FRIGIDAIRE Master Refrigerator

This sparkling model provides 8.6 cu. ft. of food-storage space and the full-width Super-Freezer chest will hold 41 lbs. of frozen foods. Twin easy-gliding Hydrators hold a week's supply of fruit and vegetables. Rust-resistant shelves. Sliding Chill Drawer under freezer. Food Safety Indicator. Convenient Quickube Ice Trays. Powered by the thrifty Meter-Miser — the exclusive Frigidaire cold-making mechanism that operates on a trickle of electric current.



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TREE



# B.C. MCINTOSH REDS

are here!

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B.C. McIntosh Reds are unmatched for quality—picked, packed and shipped at their luscious best! They're grand for eating fresh... tangy and tempting in pies and other wonderful apple desserts—and they hold their distinctive "McIntosh" flavor in all cooked dishes.

## B.C. BAKED APPLES

6 large baking apples  
Brown sugar  
Water

Wash and core the apples. Fill cavity with brown sugar. Set apples in baking dish, pour over  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup boiling water and bake in a quick 400°F. oven until tender. Alternative: Peel apples one-third of the way down. Fill cavity with raisins, a date or jelly. Sprinkle with a nip of salt and spice. Pour over  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup apple juice in which 1 tablespoon butter has been melted. Bake as above, basting from time to time.

## B.C. APPLE SLICER

For a wonderfully efficient stainless steel B.C. Apple Slicer and Corer send 25 cents in coins (no stamps please) to B.C. Tree Fruits Limited, Kelowna, B.C.



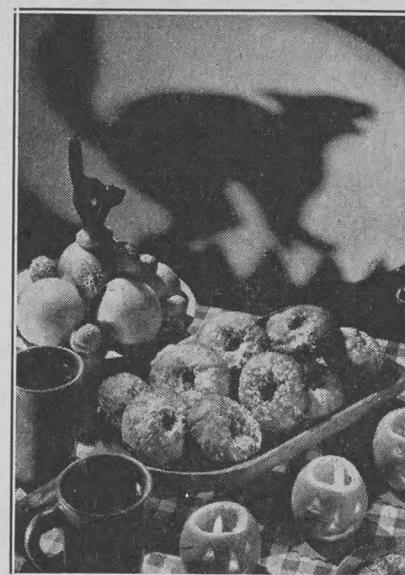
for finer flavour-keep 'em COOL



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## October Treats

For Hallowe'en and other festive occasions serve these tasty favorites



Come Hallowe'en, sugar-coated doughnuts and coffee hit the spot.

WITH cold weather comes heartier appetites and once again plenty of sweet things is the order of the day for the young crowd. For Hallowe'en and other fall parties have hot drinks and plenty of filling desserts on hand. See that polished apples, oranges and nuts, too, are nearby.

These cupcakes are easy to make and, for the evening when witches and black cats are about, can be dressed up with colored icing and favors. The cookies can wear goblin faces, with or without pointed hats, that will make them special for a Hallowe'en school party.

### Chocolate Cupcakes

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter	2 eggs
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. cake flour	1 tsp. salt
4 tsp. baking powder	1 tsp. vanilla
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar	2 squares chocolate
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk	

Melt chocolate and set aside to cool. Place butter (or shortening) in bowl. Sift flour and measure (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. all-purpose flour may be used); sift together flour, baking powder, sugar and salt into bowl. Add 1 c. milk and vanilla. Beat 300 strokes. Keep batter scraped from sides of bowl. Add melted chocolate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. milk and eggs. Beat for another 300 strokes (2 minutes on electric beater). Pour into well-greased and lightly floured cupcake pans. Bake at 375° F. for 20 minutes. Ice when cool with 7-minute frosting and decorate with coconut that has been tinted pink or green or toasted to a light brown.

### Spice Cupcakes

$\frac{1}{3}$ c. butter	1 tsp. cinnamon
2 c. cake flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg
1 c. sugar	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. cloves
2 tsp. baking powder	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk
$\frac{3}{4}$ c. salt	1 egg

Stir shortening or butter just to soften. Sift flour, measure; sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, salt and spices. Add half milk and egg. Beat 300 strokes. Add remaining milk and beat 150 strokes more. Fill greased cupcake pans half full. Bake at 375° F. for 25 minutes. Frost with orange frosting and decorate with bits of black gumdrops.

### Orange Frosting

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. butter	2 T. orange juice
2 c. icing sugar	1 T. grated
2 egg yolks	orange peel

Cream butter; blend in icing sugar; stir in egg yolks and orange peel. Add orange

juice; beat until of spreading consistency. Spread on cupcakes.

### Date-filled Cookies

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. shortening	2 c. flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
2 eggs	

Cream shortening and sugars; add eggs and beat well. Sift together dry ingredients and add; mix thoroughly. Chill while making filling:

1 c. dates	$\frac{1}{3}$ c. water
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. walnuts

Combine all but nuts. Cook over low heat until thickened (5 minutes). Add chopped walnuts and cool.

Roll cookie dough  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick; cut half with round cookie cutter, other half with doughnut cutter. Place a teaspoon of filling on cookie rounds; top with doughnut-shaped cookies. Press edges together with fork. Bake at 400° F. for 10 minutes.

### Glazed Cookies

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. shortening	2 c. flour
$\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder
1 egg	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. grated orange peel	2 to 3 T. milk

Cream shortening and sugar; add eggs and beat well. Mix in vanilla and orange peel. Sift dry ingredients; add alternately with milk; mix thoroughly. Roll  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick and cut with round cookie cutter. Bake at 375° F. for 12 minutes. When cool spread with sugar glaze and decorate with jack-o'-lantern faces using red cinnamon candies, jelly beans, gumdrops and candy corn.

### Sugar Glaze

2 c. sugar	Icing sugar
$\frac{1}{8}$ c. cream of tartar	1 c. hot water
	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla

Cook sugar, cream of tartar and water to a thin syrup. Cool to lukewarm; add vanilla. Add sifted icing sugar until of pouring consistency. Spread on cookies.

### Cornflake Macaroons

$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt	3 c. corn flakes
3 egg whites	1 c. chocolate bits
$\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar	1 tsp. vanilla

Add salt to egg whites; beat stiff. Gradually add sugar; beat very stiff. Fold in remaining ingredients. Drop from teaspoon onto greased cookie sheet. Bake at 350° F. for 15 minutes.

### Spicy Doughnuts

2 T. shortening	6 tsp. baking powder
$\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar	1 tsp. salt
2 eggs	1 tsp. cinnamon
$\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flour	

Cream shortening and sugar. Beat eggs well and add; beat well. Sift together flour, spices and baking powder; add with milk; blend well. Roll  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick and cut with a small floured doughnut cutter; let stand 15 minutes. Fry in deep fat until brown, turning once. Drain, roll in granulated sugar. Makes 6 dozen.

### Midnight Fudge

4 c. sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter
1 can evaporated milk (14 oz.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. marshmallows
2 small packages chocolate bits	2 c. walnuts

Combine sugar, milk and butter. Cook to soft-ball stage, stirring constantly. Remove from heat; add chocolate pieces and cut-up marshmallows. Stir till blended; stir in walnuts; pour immediately into buttered 13 by 9 by 2-inch pan. Cut in squares.

# Soup Makes the Meal

On a cold or rainy day steaming bowls of vegetable-thick soup satisfy

WHAT is more appetizing on a crisp fall day than a piping hot, rich and flavorful soup? To serve with a complete dinner a thin consomme or bouillon is fine but when the soup makes the meal let it be really filling. Let the cream soups be hearty and the stock soups thick with meat and vegetables.

The bones from Sunday's roast, a ham, or the trimmings and bones from a fowl or chicken will make a tasty broth for chowders or Scotch broth, or a flavorful base for cream soups. Cook the bones long and slowly in a heavy, tightly covered kettle—add parsley, thyme or bay leaf if desired—allow to cool, heat again and strain. The broth may be canned, frozen for future use or kept in a refrigerator for several days if it is not to be used immediately.

## Split Pea Soup

Ham bones	2 carrots
2 qts. water	1 onion
1½ c. dried split peas	Parsley

Cover ham bones and bits of ham with water. Cover and simmer for 2 hours. Remove bone, strip off bits of ham; add to soup. Remove chunks of fat; add peas, carrots which have been diced or sliced and chopped onion. Cover and simmer 1 hour; stir now and then to prevent burning. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

## Oxtail Soup

1 lb. oxtail joints	½ c. diced carrots
Salt, pepper, flour	½ c. diced celery
2 T. fat	1 small onion
3 allspice berries	2 T. chopped parsley
1 T. Worcester-shire sauce	

Roll oxtails in flour and seasonings. Brown in hot fat in a deep heavy kettle. Add 2 c. water and allspice; cover. Simmer 2 to 3 hours or until meat drops from bones. Skim off scum. Remove all meat from bones and return to broth. Dice or chop vegetables; add to broth with 1 qt. water and Worcestershire sauce. Simmer 20 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Serve very hot with croutons.

## Old-Fashioned Vegetable Soup

2 lbs. soup bone	1 c. celery pieces
¼ lb. lean beef	1 bay leaf
1 T. salt	1 c. diced carrots
½ c. chopped onion	1 c. canned tomatoes
4 small potatoes	½ c. peas or beans

Have soup bone sawed open to expose marrow; cube meat; put bones, meat and salt in kettle. Cover with 2 quarts water; cover and heat slowly to boiling. Skim; add onion, celery, cut in inch pieces, and bay leaf. Simmer slowly for 3 hours. Remove and discard bones and bay leaf. Dice carrots but keep potatoes whole if soup is to be main dish. Add carrots, tomatoes and potatoes to soup, simmer 15 minutes, add peas and simmer another 15 minutes.

## Borsch

2 c. beef stock	1 c. cabbage
2 c. beets	1 T. lemon juice
4 medium carrots	½ c. thick sour cream
1 large onion	
2 T. butter	

Finely dice beets; dice carrots and chop onion, then measure. Cook in 2 c. boiling water, salted. Shred cabbage, measure and add with butter and beef stock to vegetables. Cook 15 minutes. Add lemon juice; stir until combined. Serve in soup bowls, topped with a spoon of sour cream. Serves 4 to 6.

## Vegetable Chowder

½ c. salt fat pork	2 tsp. salt
2 onions	Pepper
2 c. diced potatoes	4 c. milk
2 c. carrots	½ tsp. monosodium glutamate
½ c. turnips	
4 c. boiling water	

Dice fat salt pork, then measure. Cook in Dutch oven or heavy kettle until the fat is extracted; add the onion, sliced, and cook until yellow. Dice potatoes, carrots and turnips; add with water and seasonings to pork and onions. Cook until vegetables are tender (15 to 20 minutes). Add milk and reheat. Taste and season if necessary. Pour over crisp crackers into soup bowls.

## Chicken Gumbo

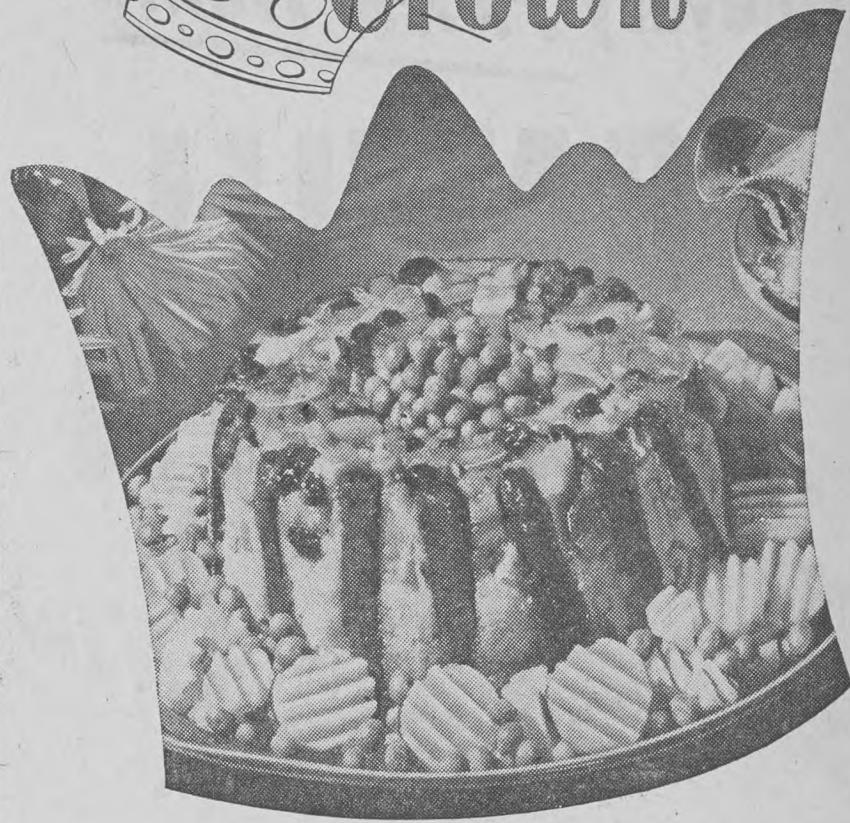
1 3-lb. fowl	2 T. red or green pepper, if desired
2 qts. water	
1½ tsp. salt	½ c. tomato juice
1 small onion	½ c. rice
½ c. potato	Pepper
½ c. carrot	
¼ c. celery	

Cut fowl in pieces for serving. Arrange in deep kettle with bony pieces at the bottom. Cover with water; add salt; simmer until almost tender (1½ to 2 hours). Remove chicken from broth. Take meat from bones and cut in pieces. Skim off most of the fat from the broth. Return bones to broth and simmer uncovered until liquid is reduced to 1½ qts. Strain. Add diced vegetables, tomato juice, chicken and rice to broth. Simmer for 30 minutes. Season again if necessary.



For family approval on rainy days, serve piping hot vegetable chowder.

# Magic Sausage Crown



## Budget Fare... Raised to Royalty with MAGIC!

Ho! Ho! Look what Magic has done with a pound of sausages! A delicate ring of tender Magic biscuit dough turns them into a chef's creation! A kingly dish for lusty appetites—scrumptious with juicy vegetables and a marvellous topping of apples, onions and raisins!

Plan this newest Magic triumph this week. And for sure success in all your baking depend on time-tried Magic Baking Powder. For less than 1¢ per average baking Magic protects results and the cost of your ingredients.



### Magic SAUSAGE CROWN

1 pound sausages	3 cups once-sifted pastry flour or 2½ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
3 medium-sized onions	
2½ cups diced tart apples	
¼ cup seedless raisins, washed and drained	
3 tbsps. brown sugar	
5½ tbsps. Magic Baking Powder	

Grease a 9-inch tube pan. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Fry sausages until nicely browned; remove from pan. Peel onions, cut into ¼-inch-thick slices and separate into rings. Cook in the sausage dripping, over low heat, until onions are tender and lightly browned; remove from dripping. Combine apples, raisins, brown sugar and onion rings; spread in bottom of prepared pan. Stand sausages around edge of pan, pressing them into the apple mixture to keep them erect. Mix and sift once, then

sift into a bowl, the flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt. Cut in shortening finely. Combine well-beaten egg and milk. Make a well in the flour mixture and add liquids; mix lightly with a fork. Carefully pour batter into prepared pan; spread evenly. Drop pan on table two or three times. Bake in preheated oven about 55 minutes. Loosen edges, turn out, and fill and border with suitable cooked vegetables; pass parsley cream sauce or any other desired sauce. Yield: 6 generous servings.

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3 lb.  
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More Canadians eat CATELLI Macaroni and Spaghetti than  
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Handicrafts, old and new, keep Mrs. Woods alert and active.

## A Handicraft Enthusiast

*An introduction to a great-grandmother who is kept youthful by her interest in craft hobbies*

WHENEVER I hear someone say, "Oh, I'm too old to learn now," I think of a friend of my childhood years, a handicraft enthusiast, who although now quite elderly is still learning.

Mrs. S. B. Woods, of Melfort, Saskatchewan, has always made handicrafts her hobby. When she was eight she coaxed to be allowed to knit her own stockings. She soon learned tatting and embroidery work. She even memorized crotchet patterns, while kneeling for family prayer, by studying the design of the crocheted tidy on the back of her chair. Later she spent a year studying drawing and painting at Whitby College.

After coming West, Mrs. Woods continued with her hobbies. She frequently judged at school fairs along the Goose Lake railway line. Throughout the years she, herself, has won many prizes at fairs and exhibitions. Just recently she won over \$40 in prizes for a patchwork quilt she displayed at several Saskatchewan exhibitions.

Two years ago when the Department of Women's Work of the University of Saskatchewan held handicraft classes in Melfort, Mrs. Woods enrolled and attended classes regularly. She enthusiastically set about learning new crafts, copper etching—the result, the small etched copper plaque in the photograph above, pottery making and leather work.

For many years, while living at Pathlow, near Melfort, she gave lessons in knitting and needlework to a group of small girls in the Mission Band. Some of the young women in that district who do craft work today had their first lessons from her. Although a grandmother even then, her interest in new crafts was keen. Always on the alert for new ideas, she formed a small women's club in the district. One of the members was to bring a new idea to the club each month and to demonstrate the making of the article. In this way many busy mothers were encouraged to take time to relax at a hobby they could enjoy then and in the years to come.

Now at 85, Mrs. Woods is as busy as ever. Her work is of a high quality, her ideas are up-to-date and the articles she makes are useful as well as interesting. Age is not a matter of the number of years one lives, but rather a state of mind. When one remains interested in her work and the world about her she seems to remain young.

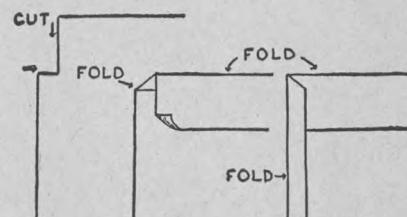
In the photograph above, Mrs. Woods is shown holding a pastel on which she was then working. The other articles in the photograph had all been made within a six-month period. They include embroidered pillow cases, knitted socks and gloves, a crocheted centerpiece and doilies. The paintings and pastel picture were done by Mrs. Woods several years ago.—L.V.

## Drapery Highlights

*Continued from page 73*

rial, as shown, then turning down the heading. Fold the corner down at a slant and turn in the side hem over the larger hem. Overhand the miter. Press in all the hems well. If a lining is to be added baste only the bottom hem in place. Do not miter the corners of the hem. Remove the pins at the top and sides after pressing.

Now place the lining on the drapery, which is lying upside down on the floor, so it covers it almost entirely. Keep the lining right side up. Pin in place, with a row of pins down the center. Baste a two-inch hem into the lining at the bottom.



*To miter clip away the corner, fold in the hems and overhand together.*

Lift up the heading and side hems and slip the lining between them and the drapery. Pin in position at each side easing the lining a very small amount at each side and along the top. Slip stitch the side hems to the lining. Baste the heading over the lining.

Before the bottom hem is put in permanently it is necessary to allow

the draperies to hang for two or three days. By then one can see if the hem must be changed. If not correct, mark the correct hemline with a row of pins just as you would mark a dress hem. Slip stitch the hem in place. Hem the lining in a long running stitch, allowing it to hang free of the drapery.

Draperies are interlined only if they are made of a light-weight, open-weave material through which the light could filter, or for very formal heavy draperies. Cut the interlining the dimensions of the finished drapery and attach it to the wrong side of the drapery material using several parallel rows of tacking stitches running perpendicular and one horizontal line of stitches just above the location of the heading seam. Let the stitches be six inches apart.

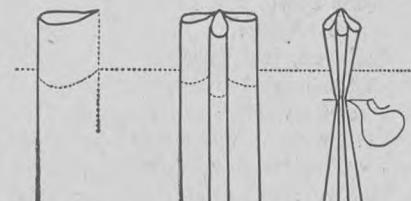
Once the lining is in, it is time to do the most important job of all—put in the heading pleats. The most popular type of heading pleat is the pinch or French pleat, although box pleats, cartridge pleats and pipe organ pleats are also used upon occasion.

The pleats are usually three inches wide. This requires an allowance of six inches for each pleat. An odd number of pleats across each drape is desirable. Start with a three-inch pleat—or six inches marked off—placing it three inches from the wall edge of the drapery. Make the second pleat two to three inches from the other edge. Next locate the center pleat, by measuring three inches each side of the exact center, measured from the end pleats. Space the other pleats evenly from center to the edges.

The number of pleats is decided as follows: Measure the distance from the center of the window to the wall edge of the window frame. Subtract this amount from the total width of the drapery. The remainder is the amount to be used for pleating. Divide this by six inches to determine the number of pleats. If it isn't an exact number, vary the size of the pleat to accommodate the width of the material. Remember the pleat is half the size of the pleat allowance so a six-inch allowance makes a three-inch pleat. If there is 42 inches left for pleating in a drapery you could make seven six-inch pleats. If the width for pleating is 48 inches, however, there still must be seven pleats. (Nine pleats would

make each one too small.) Each pleat would now be almost  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide.

To make pinch pleats stitch each pleat down into the heading for four inches. Be sure to make it secure by reverse stitching at each end. Now divide each large pleat into three small pleats as shown and catch them together with firm small hand stitches at the base of the stitching. If this makes too-high a heading, stitch the pleats only three inches from the top.



To make a pinch pleat divide each large pleat into three; hand-stitch firmly at the base of the heading.

Suitable fixtures add the finishing touch to well-made draperies. Choose bar hooks for pleated headings. These are sold in all drapery departments of large stores and in hardware stores. The type with the long bar that supports the pleat all the way to the top of the drapery is best as it prevents limp or drooping headings. The hooks are stitched by hand to each pleat at the spot where the pinch pleat is made.

These hooks, in turn, slip into rings on the curtain rod or into the hooks on the traverse rod. The curtain rod should be located about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to three inches from the top of the window frame. Draperies on a traverse rod can be drawn by the pulling of the cord at one side. They are quite expensive but most suitable for draperies that are to be drawn each evening.

Once the draperies are made and have hung for several days, check for minor alterations that must be made. They should be almost perfect if made as directed, but the hem may need a slight alteration. They may now be made to hang in straighter pleats if they are handled as follows: Fold each drapery lengthwise "a c o r d i o n f a s h i o n" in line with the pleats of the heading. Fold the draperies crosswise two or three times and tie loosely with cord. Allow them to lie for 12 to 24 hours to establish the unpressed folds from top to hem, then rehang.

## Make Loafer Moccasins

house or for scuffing about out-of-doors. They will come in handy when foot comfort is something you are aiming at and when a soft slipper is desired.

The pieces are cut out. The holes are ready punched and the side pieces are sewn in place. All you do is to fit the pieces together and then lace them together securely. Presto, your moccasins are ready to wear! Sturdy cotton lacings are supplied but we can send you natural leather lacings for an additional 25 cents, if you prefer them.

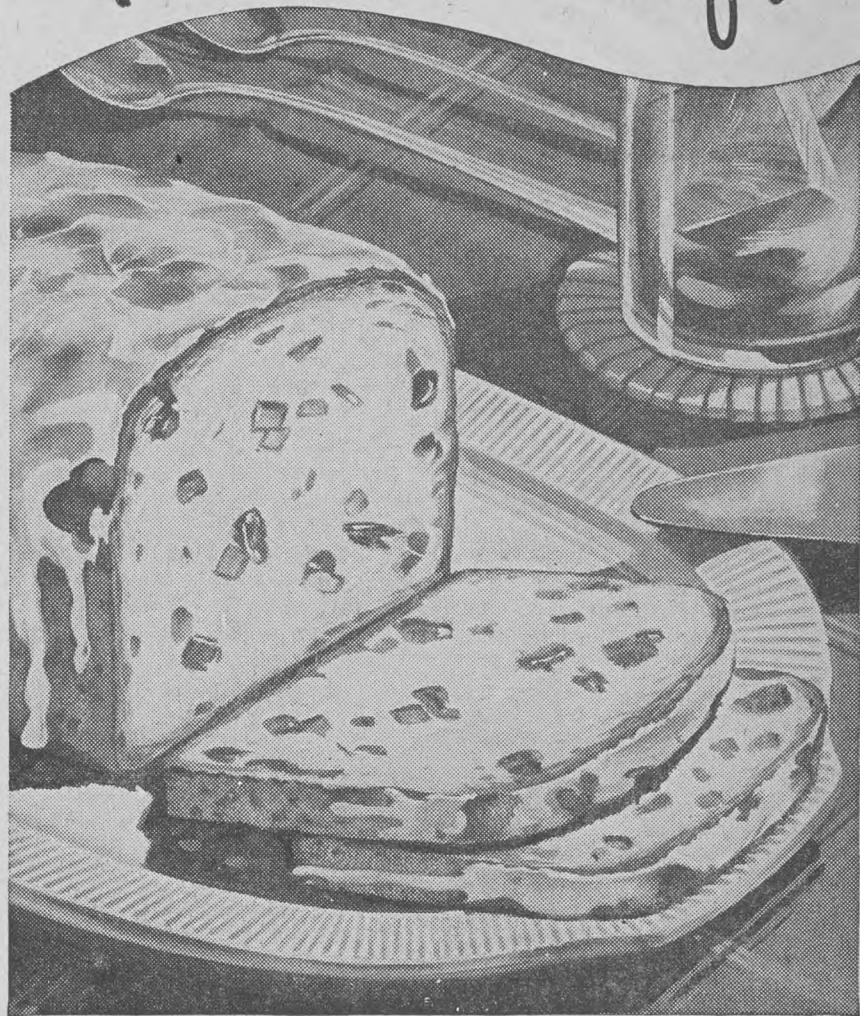
The moccasins are available in natural or grey. Children's sizes 10 to 2 are \$2.85; adults' sizes are \$3.15 and include juniors' sizes 3 to 6; ladies' 3 to 8; and men's, 7 to 11. (The above prices include handling and mailing charges.) Address orders for this craft work to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg.



No. M-109

You can make a pair of these useful loafer moccasins in an hour for either a man, woman or child. They provide the most durable, comfortable foot-wear imaginable for use about the

# Frosty fruit loaf!



## So light and luscious—made with marvellous new fast DRY yeast!

• This is the kind of treat that makes men-folks wave their arms and say: "When will you bake some more?"

And you can plan plenty more sumptuous yeast bakings, once you have in your pantry a supply of the wonderful new Fleischmann's DRY Yeast!

Yes, this grand new yeast keeps fresh and full-strength on your pantry shelf. Unlike old-fashioned perishable yeast, it never lets you down through loss of

strength. Keeps vital and active, till you're ready to bake!

If you bake at home, you can really go to town now with hot rolls, buns, desserts, and bread! No change in recipes: one envelope of the new Dry Yeast equals one cake of fresh yeast. Get several weeks' supply of Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast and make this tempting Frosty Fruit Loaf tomorrow sure!

### FROSTY FRUIT LOAF Makes 3 Loaves

Measure into large bowl

2/3 cup lukewarm water  
2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's  
Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald

2/3 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

1/2 cup granulated sugar

1-1/4 teaspoons salt

6 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture. Stir in

3 well-beaten eggs

Stir in

3 cups once-sifted bread flour

and beat until smooth; stir in

3 cups mixture of washed and

dried seedless raisins, quar-

tered candied cherries and

slivered mixed candied peels

Work in

3 cups more once-sifted bread

flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set

dough in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough and divide into 3 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Shape into loaves; place in well-greased bread pans ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", top inside measure and  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " deep). Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven,  $350^{\circ}$ , 45-50 minutes. Cool and ice with Plain Icing.

### PLAIN ICING

Combine 1/2 cup sifted icing sugar  
2 teaspoons milk  
1/8 teaspoon vanilla

and beat until smooth;





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## Points to 1953 Beauty

Hair moves forward, nails take on softer tones and makeup is suited to the individual

by LORETTA MILLER

PREVIEW of a Fall Beauty—as seen in New York City at the National Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Show held last month: Hair goes forward but remains short. Makeup emphasizes less cheek coloring, more accent on lips and eyes. Nail polishes are paler with more subtle tones. Figures are more feminine with less importance paid to the streamlined hips.

Hair moves forward and shows more waves and fewer curls. This does not mean that the hair is not curled, it is, but more importance is placed on soft waves that fit the head cap-like, with hair ends given half a curl in order to hug the head. Noticeable is the lack of a part. The low pompadour means that the hair is simply brushed straight back, then drawn out at the most flattering point. Along the face-framing hairline the hair is drawn up

about half of an inch then brought forward to cover the ears. Few ears show in this year's latest hairdos. Bangs may or may not be worn either across the width of the forehead or only as a dip over one eye or further out at the side over one temple.

Each year the National Hairdressers stress the importance of well polished hair as a definite step in making the hairdo lovelier. A clean brush should be used morning and evening in order to remove lint and dust and to keep the hair shining bright. The hair should be shampooed every week or ten days.

In fashioning a new hair style it's well for milady to study the shape of the individual face, her everyday needs and what she expects of a hairdo. A business girl would naturally need a style that requires little if any pampering during the day. For her the

shorter hair is ideal providing it is flattering. However, it is unwise to sacrifice attractiveness for the sake of fashion. Perhaps hair that is an inch longer will mean the difference between "attractive" and "just another hairdo." Fit your hairdo to your personality and everyday requirements.

Makeup or the lack of it was noticeable at the New York Show. Although little cheek rouge is used in the 1953 complexion makeup, emphasis was placed on the importance of accenting the eyes and lips. There is much to do with the eyebrows—a pencil that matches the hair, either black, brown or a brownish red for redheads, was used to show the full width of the brow close to the nose and to emphasize the fineness of the brow line as it reaches toward the temple.

When the brows show an indefinite outline and seem to spread too much, use tweezers for removing the out-of-line hairs. First moisten a tiny pad of cotton with very hot water and place it over the area to be tweezed. Let the cotton remain for a minute, remove it and tweeze out a hair or two from the under or lower edge of

presents for the first time

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the brow. Dip the cotton pad into hot water and replace it over the tweezed area. This will remove the sting immediately. Repeat this procedure until all necessary hairs have been removed and the brows appear streamlined and well groomed. Lashes may or may not be darkened. This is up to the individual. If hair and lashes are very light, a touch of lash darkener is recommended.

Lip makeup, as always, becomes vitally important to one's appearance. If you doubt its importance, put on all of your makeup except lip rouge and look at yourself in the mirror. Then apply color to your lips and note how your entire facial expression changes.

Choose a shade that matches complexion tone. This means your lipstick will be either on the orangey or bluish side of the color chart. Have the lips dry and apply the color sparingly. Then use a finger for spreading the color smoothly and evenly over your lips. Follow the outline of the lips.



Hillary Brooke, movie star, attends grooming points, including the brows.

Never extend the color beyond the outline except to cover up badly shaped lips. If too much color shows, use a facial tissue for removing all excess so that the application actually seems to come from the skin. In order to be most flattering all makeup should appear natural. When makeup of any type appears artificial it only emphasizes one's lack of good looks and necessity for artificial aids.

Colored nail polishes are more demure than ever and many beauty-smart girls have returned to the dry powder polish and buffer of their mother's day. When a colored polish is used it should match the lip rouge.

When a dry polish is used with a buffer, the powder is simply applied and the buffer moved quickly back and forth over the nails until they are lustrous. This steps up circulation through the fingertips and aids in strengthening the nails. It is thought, by some, that going without polish may help the nails grow, but it should be said in defense of polishes, that this is not true. It is the buffing required to keep the nails nice that really does the trick of encouraging strong nails.

Miss 1953 will have well-rounded hips! The padded suits and dresses of a few seasons ago seem to have given way to nature's own padding and this year shows smaller waistlines and larger hips. Skirts have gone down just a little. Fashion must always be suited to the individual.

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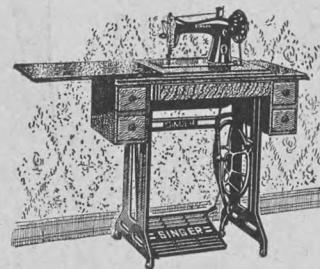
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# Basic Styles for Fall and Winter



8495



4000



4007



3970



No. 8495—A slim, basic dress that will see you well dressed through fall, winter and spring. Change about with white collar and cuffs and a colored leather belt, or a gay ascot tie and cummerbund in a striped or plaid taffeta. Set-in sleeves are bracelet length with a flaring cuff. The skirt has a group of unpressed pleats at the center back. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4 yards 39-inch fabric and  $\frac{5}{8}$  yard white for collar and cuffs; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  yards for scarf and belt. Price 50 cents.

No. 4000—This youthful style has a moderately flared skirt that makes it extra suitable for every size. The detachable yoke with attached collar and tiny buttoned cuffs may match or be a contrast in fabric or in color. Second version has a wide V-shaped neckline and a contrasting gathered cummerbund. Skirt width 115 inches. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4 yards 39-inch fabric, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 39-inch contrast. Price 35 cents.

State size and number for each pattern ordered. Write name and address clearly.

Note price, to be included with order.

Patterns may be ordered from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or direct from your local dealer.

No. 4007—A "jiffy" basic dress for the junior figure with six sets of accessories. Simply made, chemise-style dress is cut straight from shoulder to hem with sleeves and collar in one with the dress. Skirt width is 102 inches. Small buttons decorate the white collar and cuffs or add to them ribbon ties. A bright shaped belt, gaily striped scarf and gathered cummerbund, or dotted bow tie make other change-about. A neckline flower adds still another version. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 14 and 16 each require 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35 or 39-inch material;  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard white for collar and cuffs;  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard for waist cincher;  $\frac{3}{8}$  yard striped for scarf and cummerbund;  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard for bow. Price 35 cents.

No. 3970—A new dickey front and cuffs make a new style of this versatile youthfully made dress. Add casual white collar and cuffs for school or work; a dotted dickey with tuc's and a small tie or the new turtle neckline in a narrow red, white and blue stripe for dress-up affairs. Skirt width is 190 inches. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. Size 15 requires 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 39-inch material; dickey, 1 yard any width. Price 35 cents.

**Simplicity Patterns**

## Green Acres

Continued from page 11

There are two reasons for this: In the first place Mr. Lewis feels that it increases the acidity of the soil and reduces scab; and the second reason is that it increases soil fertility and therefore yield. They have used up to 300 pounds an acre, but find 200 to 225 pounds is quite adequate. They use 11-48-0.

Formalin is no longer used for treating potatoes. The Lewises feel that it does not reduce scab appreciably and they now rely on clean soil and fertilizer. However, the potatoes are treated with a Spergon bath, which seals the tuber and reduces infection from the soil.

Jack was responsible for developing a tank-elevator combination that sped up the treating of the tubers. For many years at seeding time the potatoes have been run up on the endless belt that is part of the potato grader, and someone has stood on either side to pick up the potatoes as they went by, cut them to seed size, and dropped them back onto the belt which carried them on and dumped them into a barrel for treating. Jack's idea was to allow the potatoes to drop into a tank with a sloping bottom, varying from about three feet in depth where the potato seed fell in, to no depth at all five or six feet away. A miniature elevator was built into the tank and the potatoes fall onto it and are elevated to the shallow end. They then fall over the end of the elevator, through a bagger, and into a sack.

This reduces handling and speeds up planting.

As can be imagined, the Lewises must cut a large quantity of potatoes for seed. They hold a short, sharp knife in one hand, and cut against a thick glove on the other. Attempting to cut between thumb and forefinger is much slower than cutting against the palm of the opposite hand. The pieces are cut large, so that if the early part of the season is dry, the seed will not dry out and perish.

The seed is put in with a two-row potato planter, with fertilizer attachment. The rows are 40 inches apart, and the plants 14 inches apart in the rows. It used to be standard practice to dust for Colorado beetles, but this has not been necessary for several years. The beetles have not put in an appearance.

The big summer jobs are cultivating, weeding and "roguing." "Roguing" is the removal of plants that are off-type. Any plants that are diseased, or are not thought to be good specimens, are dug up and hauled off the field. In the fall of the year, a government inspector goes over the fields and, if the potatoes are diseased or are not good specimens of the variety, certification may be refused, or a lower grade awarded.

At harvest time, a potato digger that digs one row at a time is used. With this machine, four acres can be taken off in a day—about 20 tons in a good year. The potatoes are bagged in the field, hauled to the root cellar and dumped. Mr. Lewis and Jack have put in many hours trying to

perfect a scheme for bulk handling from field to storage. The "bug" they have so far failed to iron out is the problem of bruising. Jack has a couple of schemes that he thinks may work, but he is not saying anything about them until they prove practicable.

The root cellar is 150 feet long, 45 feet wide and 12 feet high. Six feet of it is below ground, with the above-ground portion sloping to a gable peak. It is entirely framed in with steel posts, rafters and joists made of old railway tracking which the Lewises bought for this purpose. All

is welded into one solid whole. The top is made of logs laid across the steel beams, these in turn being covered with straw and soil. Strength is added by a type of construction which directs all the pressure toward the center of the building. If any structure is permanent, this one should be.

There are three rows of bins in the building. The rows on the outside are filled with the help of a potato elevator, and finally the center row is filled. The potatoes are piled to a depth of six to eight feet, though they could be deeper. "When the root

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cellar is full, we have had a good crop," said Mr. Lewis.

Two pens are for the increase from "tuber-unit planting." These are plantings in which each tuber is cut into four pieces which are planted together, with a gap between units. If disease or weakness appears in any one of the plants, all four are destroyed. This reduces the danger of transmittable weaknesses persisting. Almost all of the seed used last spring was from tuber-unit planting.

The work is only nicely begun when the potatoes are in storage. The entire winter is spent passing the potatoes over the grader and culling out tubers that would not be satisfactory for seed. By springtime, the crop has been picked over and is ready to go to the seedhouses and wholesalers in Edmonton. The Lewises normally sell three or four carloads as seed, while the remainder are sold as commercial, and the culls fed to the cattle. The work on one crop is completed in time to start work on the next year's operations. Raising quality potatoes in quantity is surely not the life for a lazy man.

This weakness has disqualified some of the men who have come to work on the farm. Lewis still remembers the chap who came with his wife, and though nicely settled in the house provided for him, failed to show up for work. Even after he was located he wandered away before Mr. Lewis had even finished explaining the details of the work he was to do. He soon wandered back, to get someone to come and arrange the furniture in his house! Then, there was the chap who was sent into Edmonton post-haste to get a repair, and while farm operations ground to a halt, he spent the afternoon visiting with his mother in the city! Naturally, such experiences are rare, and Mr. Lewis, who may have as many as ten men at harvest time, finds that most of them are good workers.

THE Lewis interests extend well beyond the borders of their own farm. Mr. Lewis admitted that they are boosters for the Winterburn district, and feel that people from the neighboring districts of Clover Bar, St. Albert and South Edmonton overrated their districts, relative to Winterburn!

The Lewises appear to get as much satisfaction out of the fact that the Winterburn 4-H Grain Club had the championship display at the Exhibition in Edmonton, as they did out of

the fact that last year Beth had reserve champion calf in the local beef club, or that Jack was barley club leader. However, both these satisfactions appeared to be transcended by the pleasure they felt when Jack succeeded in bettering his 1951 award of reserve champion at the Provincial Plowing Match, and this year won the championship.

Incidentally, the Lewises have adopted one practice that they find useful. Once a year they hire a big crawler tractor, complete with operator and attachments. They save up jobs that would take a long time with small farm equipment, and when the bulldozer arrives they really put it to work. This year, it knocked down heavy bush that they wished to get rid of, moved the tops of one or two hills into a couple of potholes that were in the way and levelled a piece of land for a foundation. It was also used to grade half-a-mile of road, a job on which it did the heavy and rough work in a few rounds. This completed, the ten-yard scraper was attached, and a manure pile that had been rotting in the barnyard was hauled out to the field and spread. In one or two days several big jobs were cleaned up, and even though the outfit cost \$12 an hour they felt it would cost as much to do these jobs with small farm equipment.

Jack hired the crawler this year. His father has paid a number of the bills of late, and Jack felt that he should meet this cost. The partnership is not a formal one, as this might indicate, but they find it works very well. The two men take part equally in decisions, and meet the problems and costs together. If the Lewis farm had to be summed up briefly, it would have to be called a co-operative farm—one in which only one family is involved, but all of its members participate as equals.



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### Detectives

Continued from page 15

achieved the almost-impossible by taking a scent from a brass cartridge ejected from a rifle after being fired.

IN liquor investigations police dogs play an important part. Working free of the leash, these "still chasers" have ferreted out caches of illicit spirits so often that they have been called "booze hounds."

One such case took place in the Canora district of Saskatchewan a few years ago. A still was sniffed out by a police dog about a mile from a farmer's house, near Hyas, the animal having led his master over swampy land to the base of several dead trees. Here the farmer had buried the still. So amazed was the man by the dog's

ability that, after he was convicted and fined, he went over to the police constable and said:

"Good dog. Give you five dollars for it."

The farmer got the surprise of his life when informed that the cost of training one of these four-footed detectives is upwards of several thousand dollars!

Negative findings are not without their value when dogs are used to solve cases. Recently, a Nova Scotia man complained he had been beaten and robbed. But he confessed his story as being untrue when a dog failed to locate any scent at the scene of the alleged crime.

The variety of cases that dogs can help solve is almost as extensive as crime itself. Apart from their detective prowess, however, police service dogs

have a strong deterrent effect upon criminals. Their moral effect is great, too. Occasionally, fear that a dog's nose would sniff out the truth anyway, has led to a confession of guilt.

At present, the R.C.M.P. is experimenting with the training of dogs to be used as guards—or fence dogs—for industrial plants. The move was made at the request of industry. If they prove successful for this type of work, the dogs would not replace humans as guards. Rather, they would be an adjunct to them, in the same manner that a policeman's revolver is an adjunct in his work.

THE dog's activities are not always aggressive in nature. Countless times these animals have smelled out hidden and lost property—wallets, keys, jewellery and other valuable articles. When a Manitoba farmer lost his billfold while cutting oats in a 45-acre field, and had given up hope of finding it, a police dog's sensitive nose whiffed it out from inside one of the sheaves.

Only a few months ago a police dog in Alberta recovered a wallet containing \$400 in cash, and some valuable papers. It had been lost by a farmer while plowing. After searching for several days, he had just about given it up as lost. It took the dog less than two hours to find it, buried under a furrow seven inches deep.

Perhaps the dogs' most notable contribution to the public, however, is

their finding of missing persons. These duties far outweigh their pursuits along other lines. Almost daily, children or aged people who wander away from their homes are traced by dogs.

Just a year ago two police dogs, "Asta" and "Smoky," helped find a child that had been lost in the bush in the Peace River district of Alberta, for more than 24 hours.

Another typical case was when Mrs. Mary Collier, 86, became lost several summers ago while berry picking with her husband in the woods of Collier Mountain, near Petitcodiac, N.B. A search party consisting of 100 people was organized, but no trace of the woman could be found.

The services of "Wolf," on detachment at Moncton, were requested. The dog was brought to the scene at 10:30 that night and searched until 2:30 in the morning. Rested until 6:00 a.m., he was taken to an area away from the searchers. There he picked up a track after two hours' search along a stream. He followed it a quarter of a mile to a log trail. The woman was discovered wandering along this in a dazed condition, suffering from exposure.

"There is little doubt that if this aged woman had not been found by the dog so quickly," says Superintendent Brakefield-Moore, "she would have suffered serious effects and perhaps lost her life."

cut his foot while  
chopping wood.  
Dave just came in  
this minute so I think  
we'll have some tea  
Red Rose of course. Ever  
since you put me wise  
to Red Rose tea we've  
used no other. Dave  
usually has at least  
three cups at every  
meal. Red Rose tea sure  
is good tea. In fact



### Robin Hood Buttermilk Rolls

1 package fast rising dry yeast OR  
1 cake compressed yeast  
1/2 cup lukewarm water  
1 1/2 cups buttermilk  
1/4 cup sugar

2 teaspoons salt  
1/4 cup melted shortening  
1/2 teaspoon soda  
4 1/2 cups (about) sifted Robin Hood  
Flour

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. (If dry yeast is used, add 1 teaspoon sugar and let stand 10 minutes.) Scald buttermilk and add sugar, salt, shortening and soda. Cool to lukewarm, add dissolved yeast and stir well. Add sifted Robin Hood Flour, to make a soft dough.

Knead until smooth, then shape into rolls. Place in greased pans or on greased baking sheets. Brush tops with melted shortening. Cover and let rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 425°F, for 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 2 dozen rolls.

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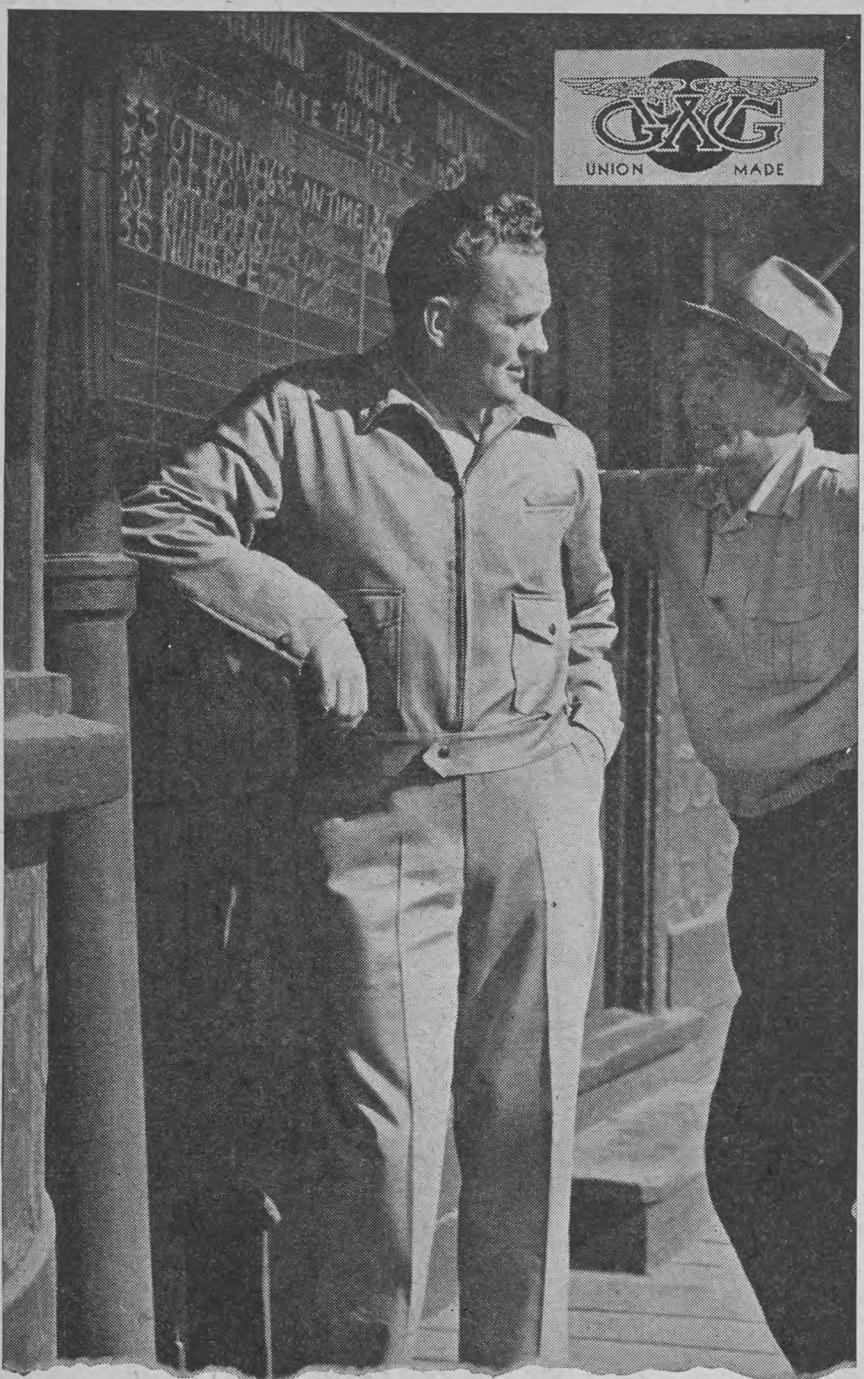
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## Prairie-Bred Potatoes

Promising potato breeding is under way by Dr. C. F. Patterson, at the University of Saskatchewan

by HOLLAND B. BLAINE

EVERYONE has heard about the birds and the bees. Science is now proving that there are also interesting facts pertaining to the private life of the lowly potato.

It is said that potatoes were first discovered in Chile and Peru by Spanish explorers, nearly 400 years ago. Since that time agriculturists everywhere have been busy developing new varieties to meet the climatic conditions in their own countries. As a result there are hundreds of varieties in various parts of the world.

Here in Canada most of the types commonly grown are those previously developed in the United States. Among the most popular are Bliss Triumph, Irish Cobbler and Netted Gem. While these three varieties account for much of the production in North America, they do not always meet the peculiar features of the Canadian climate. This has been particularly true in the prairie provinces, where short growing seasons, plus low moisture supplies, provide hazardous conditions for potato production.

For many years efforts have been made to produce hybrid plants that would possess the characteristics suitable for growth in the dry prairies, especially Saskatchewan. Recently, the Horticulture Department of the University of Saskatchewan, under the direction of Dr. C. F. Patterson, has achieved some success in this endeavor for the first time, after many initial failures.

Dr. Patterson and his staff carefully studied the characteristics of many varieties, and finally decided to attempt the crossbreeding of the popular Netted Gem variety, with a little known type called Earlaine. To the agriculturists this was the equivalent to the heir of a wealthy family marrying on the wrong side of the tracks.

Netted Gem has many desirable qualities. It is an excellent yielder under favorable conditions, and it is scab resistant. Its firm, clean, russet appearance makes it very attractive to housewives; and when it is grown under good conditions it usually commands a premium on the market. Unfortunately, Netted Gem demands a longer growing season than the dry prairie climate usually allows, although it does very well in the irrigated districts of southern Alberta.

The Earlaine, by contrast, is a shrinking violet in the potato family. It is not a good yielder, either from the point of quantity or quality. As a result, it has never been a popular variety since it was first developed in Maine in 1930. But the Earlaine does develop quickly in a short growing season. It produces a smooth, shallow-eyed tuber and can get by with relatively small moisture supplies. It was because of these features that the Horticulture Department decided to arrange the marriage of the Earlaine to the very eligible Netted Gem.

But marriages arranged in greenhouses have no more assurance of success than those allegedly arranged in heaven for the human race. Tubers of both varieties were set out in pots during the winter, in the University greenhouses. Artificial light and ideal

temperatures were provided. In due time the plants grew to maturity and flowered. The agriculturists then began the process of transferring the pollen of the two varieties.

One serious defect soon became evident. The Netted Gem, like many of the older types of potato plants, possessed a pollen that was sterile. As a result it could not serve as a male parent in producing seedlings. Usually, plants will set fruits similar to tiny green tomatoes and containing 300 to 400 seeds, after the flower has been inoculated with fertile pollen of another plant of the same species. Further experiments did show, however, that the pistil or female part of the Netted Gem flower was quite normal, a fact that allowed it to serve as a female parent.

The less desirable Earlaine variety, by contrast, was able to serve either as the male or female parent. Thus, when the plants were in flower the agriculturists artificially transferred the pollen of the Earlaine to the pistil of the Netted Gems. In due time the Gems set fruits to provide the tiny seeds for new varieties.

It wasn't as simple as it sounds, for the Netted Gem has proved, over the years, to be a very reluctant parent. Many agriculturists have attempted on numerous occasions to carry out similar crossbreeding experiments; but without success. Dr. Patterson's efforts proved successful, although he, too, had suffered many initial failures.

Seeds of the new hybrid were carefully planted in pots and placed in the university greenhouses. Artificial light and ideal temperatures were provided and by early summer the plants had produced a completely new type of potato, native to Saskatchewan.

While the resulting tubers of the new varieties varied considerably in shape and size, a number of fine specimens were obtained that showed an excellent blend of the characteristics of both parents. In such breeding work, Dr. Patterson explained, the progeny usually inherits the characteristics of the parents, on a 50-50 basis. The new tubers were shorter and broader than those of the Netted Gem. They possessed a smooth, roundish appearance with slightly netted skin markings, similar to the Gem, and had very shallow eyes. They had no irregular features and ranged in size from three to five inches in diameter, with an average thickness of about one and one-half inches.

Experiments to date indicate that the new varieties that will result from the experimental work, will be able to develop in a short growing season. They will be highly resistant to scab, and will give excellent yields, even under dry prairie conditions. A small stock of tubers and a considerable supply of seeds are now on hand and will be used as parents in further breeding work. It is the desire of Dr. Patterson to continue development work by bringing in the better characteristics of certain other varieties.

How will these new potatoes appeal to the public? "I showed them to the manager of a large grocereria the other

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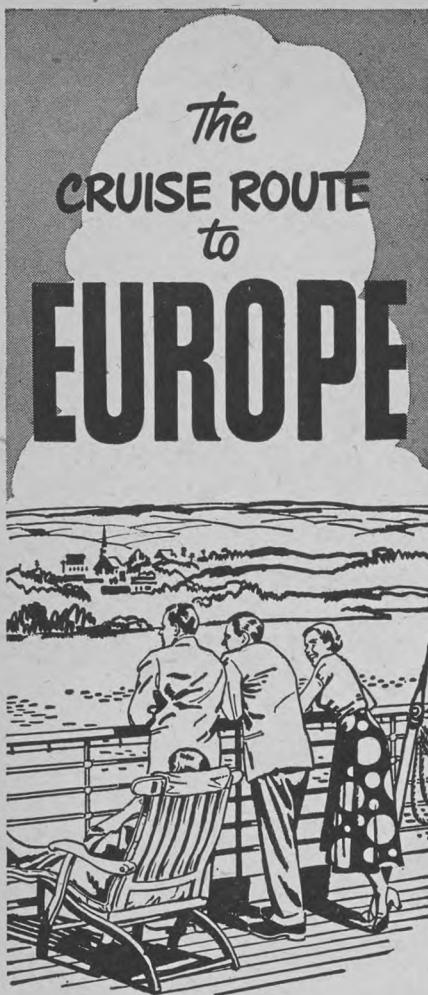
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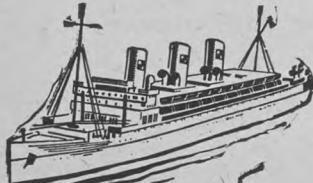
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day," Dr. Patterson said, when questioned, "and I was told that the store could certainly take all we could produce. In fact, they might well supplant many others on the market here, if they were available in commercial quantities."

Considerable curiosity has been expressed as to what name will be given to the first potato variety native to the Saskatchewan climate. So far no name has been chosen. Dr. Patterson explains this by pointing out that all new varieties must be licensed by the Canada Department of Agriculture, before seed can be offered for sale. Seedlings must pass national trials to qualify for licensing. After exhaustive tests have been made across the country, the Canada Department may license the new variety for general use.

In a good year Canada can produce up to 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes. Notwithstanding that fact, we still find it necessary to import further supplies from the United States. The success of Dr. Patterson and his staff in creating a new variety may be an important milestone in Canadian potato production.

"The success achieved in crossing the two varieties," Dr. Patterson said recently, "definitely marks a new step forward in the development of a highly desirable potato variety that can flourish under prairie conditions. It is our hope that this work will serve to increase the production of more desirable potatoes through high yielding ability, while at the same time cutting crop losses which often result from the short growing season and a limited supply of moisture."

## Prices Support Board Report, 1951-52

*Since the Act became operative in 1946 the Board has instituted 21 support programs and completed 18 costing a little more than \$10 million*

HERE are probably few farmers who are not by this time aware of the existence of the Agricultural Prices Support Act, and who do not have at least some small knowledge of what the Agricultural Prices Support Board, appointed in 1946 to administer the Act, has been trying to do during the last six years. The annual report of the Board for the year 1951-52, ending March 31 last, lists completely, its various undertakings on behalf of Canadian farmers during the six-year period (21 in all) and reveals a cost to the Canadian Treasury for the 18 purchase-and-sales programs which had been completed by the end of the year, as amounting to \$10,099,317.24.

Support of potato prices in Prince Edward Island was provided for the crops of 1946 and 1950, at a total cost of \$2,036,175.61. Support of apple prices was provided for the Nova Scotia crops of 1947, 1948 and 1949, and to British Columbia apples for the crops of 1948 and 1949. The combined cost of apple price support was \$6,106,725.94, of which support for Nova Scotia apples in 1947 and 1948 amounted to \$4,562,505.61. The report shows no breakdown as to the respective costs of supporting Nova Scotia and British Columbia apple prices in 1949, but the combined assistance to the two provinces was \$1,499,569.40. Ontario dried white beans were supported in 1948 at a cost of \$194,419.88. In 1949, the steadyng of dry skimmed milk prices cost \$10,820.35. Honey prices in 1948 were stabilized at a cost of \$177,066.42. In 1949, cheddar cheese was supported at a cost of \$157,693.98. Support was also provided for cheese in 1951, but no cost was involved. First-grade creamery butter produced in 1949-50 cost \$1,868,150.72 to support, but the following year, 1950-51, a similar program netted a surplus of \$456,115.03, so that the net cost to the Board for the two years was \$1,412,035.69.

In 1950 and 1951, shell egg prices were also supported. The first year, no cost was involved, and in 1951 the cost was \$1,866.24. A shell egg program is also in effect in 1952, but was not completed at the end of the fiscal year. Similarly, a 1951-52 program for first-grade creamery butter

remained uncompleted, but had involved the purchase of 7.2 million pounds, of which 4.6 million pounds remained as stock on hand.

THREE hog price support programs have been instituted, the first in 1951 at no cost to the Board, and the other two in 1952. Both of these were based on an equivalent price of 26 cents per pound warm dressed weight from Grade "A" carcasses. The first cost \$2,513.13, while the second, which has involved the purchase of canned pork, and is not yet completed, had resulted in stock on hand of 5,492,520 pounds, as of March 31.

In April, 1951, when the support price for butter was fixed at 58 cents per pound in eastern markets and 57 cents per pound in Vancouver until April 30, 1953, the Board for the first time announced in advance a support price for a two-year period. Up to March 31, no butter had been offered under this program. In August, 1951, however, in view of the foreseeable necessity of importing butter during the year, the Board was authorized to purchase up to ten million pounds of domestic butter, basis 63 cents Montreal and Toronto, and actually did purchase 7.2 million pounds, of which nearly all was purchased provided the Canadian trade bought a similar quantity of imported butter from the Agricultural Products Board. By March 31 of this year, the Board had resold 2.5 million pounds at 66 cents per pound, basis Montreal, and had on hand a butter inventory with a book value of \$2.9 million (4,688,832 pounds).

It is interesting to note that of the 1951 shell egg program, 152,289 cases of eggs were oiled and stored by the trade, in accordance with the Board's specifications. By December 31, only 691 cases of these eggs had to be taken over by the Board, at a cost of \$1,866.24.

The Board consists of A. M. Shaw, chairman, S. J. Chagnon, vice-chairman, and A. H. Turner, secretary-manager. A General Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, holds regular spring and fall meetings.

Costs of administering the affairs of the Board during the 1951-52 year totalled \$54,008.83.

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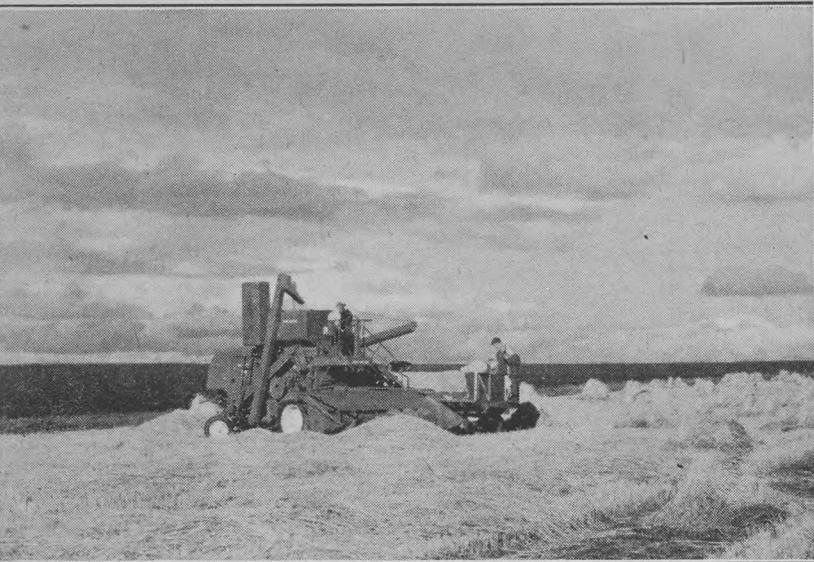
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## Harvest Reflections of an Old Timer



[Guide Photo]

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A miracle on rubber tires  
Mechanically complete.  
With little help from human hands  
It garners in the wheat.

Gone is the hiss and roar of steam  
That ushered in the dawn.  
Stook wagons, teams, and scores of men,  
Alas, they too have gone.

No longer piles of flaming straw  
Light up the evening sky:  
The straw in unromantic bales  
Now greets our jaundiced eye.

Perchance some aging thresherman,  
An expert in his time—  
Once gazed on us at eventide,  
When we were in our prime.

He heard our great steam engines throb,  
Our mighty threshers saw.  
Then sighed for days of scythe and rake,  
And bundles tied with straw.

Time like an ever-rolling stream  
Bears all its sons away;  
And gadgets once in high esteem  
Tomorrow are passé.

Who knows? By nineteen ninety-two,  
Far from these harvest fields,  
Some city gent in laundered shirt  
May twist some funny wheels:

To start, he'll televize the crop  
To see that things are right,  
Then push the button labelled "Thresh,"  
And knock off for the night.

—R. M.

## Milk Boards?

Continued from page 12

The consumer's interest in health has been matched and in recent years sometimes exceeded by the aroused interest of governments in public health. The interest of producers and consumers meet in the desire of such governments to see that a regular and adequate supply of healthful milk is available to everyone at a price which will encourage production of the necessary quantity, and develop as little surplus above that quantity as may be practicable. Governments, therefore, have continued milk control boards as a kind of stabilizer, to keep fluid milk markets steady.

MILK, of course, is a highly perishable product; and for consumption in fluid form cannot be stored for any length of time. Transformed into cheese, butter, or concentrated milks, storage is practicable for long periods. Ice cream, being a frozen product, can also be stored for a considerable period. The milk that the children drink, however, and the cream that goes into our coffee, or onto our breakfast food, must travel the distance from the cow to the housewife's kitchen in the shortest possible time.

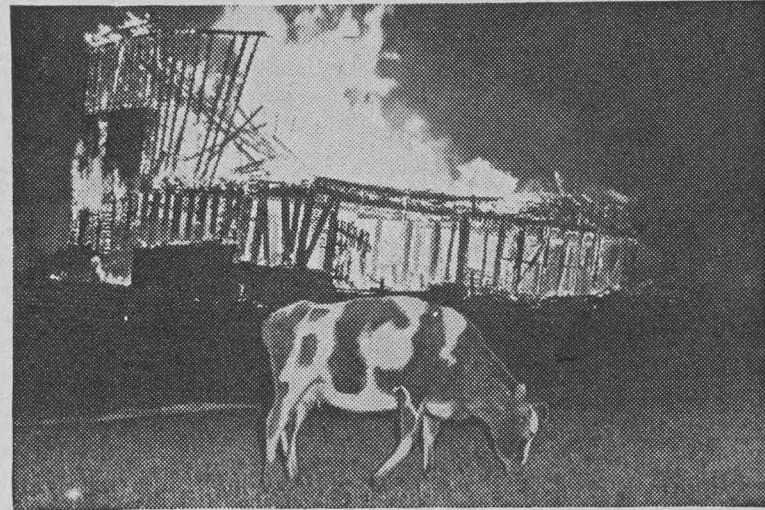
It is often argued that the basic reason for milk control boards is that producers are inefficiently and insufficiently organized. If they were properly organized, they would pasteurize their own milk co-operatively, sell to each distributor only the quantity he could distribute or utilize daily, and manufacture their own surplus milk into butter, cheese, or what-have-you.

In practice, this is not a simple matter, as both producers and distributors know. Milk distribution requires a large amount of expensive equipment, not only for processing and the delivery of fluid milk and cream, but for the manufacture of surplus milk received at any period of the year. Moreover, there is a tendency in every large city market, for milk distribution to find its way into the hands of a small number of distributors who, between them, largely dominate the market. They possess, and occasionally exploit, some of the advantages of a monopoly. It would be most unlikely, and certainly very difficult, for hundreds of producers, even with the utmost loyalty to an association, to match these advantages.

All milk control boards do not operate alike. Some are one-man boards, while others have several members. The former tend to disappear in the course of time, by virtue of the fact that in periods of keen interest in milk prices, the public hesitates to trust solely to the judgment of one person, no matter how well qualified he may be acknowledged to be. Some boards are headed by a layman, others by a judge or lawyer, on the ground that a legally qualified person is better trained in the sifting of evidence. In Alberta, the Public Utility Board is charged with the responsibility of milk control. In Ontario, a judge of the Supreme Court heads the board, while an administrative officer is in charge of board investigations, inspections and routine. Some boards have more limited powers than others.

In the course of the 20-year history of milk control boards in Canada, some

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boards have been quite arbitrary, both as to price fixing and the licensing of producers. Experience seems to be pointing toward a lessening of rigid controls. Manitoba now fixes only the minimum price to the producer, and the maximum price to the consumer, leaving the distributors some room to decrease costs and lessen the consumer's price, or increase the producer's price to bring out more milk. The Ontario Royal Commission on Milk in 1947 recommended that the power to fix the price of fluid milk at the consumer level be a corrective one only; and believed that the board should not fix the price to the consumer, under ordinary circumstances.

The Ontario commission also dealt with the question of representational membership on such a board, holding that it was not in the best public interest to have various interests represented. Rather, it believed that objectivity should be the aim, and that this is most likely to be found in a board composed of neutral members. In this connection, it would appear that at least one assumption could reasonably be made, namely, that a board, none of whom is representative of a party to an application, is more likely to reach its conclusions without disappointment, or acrimony, than one that is representative of producers, distributors and consumers.

One of the least rewarding responsibilities of milk boards is the holding of public hearings. These are essential, but are often quite unproductive of tangible assistance to the board in reaching a fair conclusion. Necessary as it is to protect the right of the consumer to be heard, very few consumer bodies give evidence of understanding the complexities of milk production and distribution.

About half the cost of milk production is labor. Based on 1935-39, farm wages have increased nearly 400 per cent. Over-all food costs have increased by 150 per cent. The fact that milk has gone up only 78 per cent means very little to the consumer, who simply doesn't want it to go any higher. It would, nevertheless, be a mistake to under-rate the importance of even this negative attitude. It does serve to keep constantly before milk boards the importance of fair prices and a balanced supply.

ACTUALLY, there is good reason to believe that milk boards, over a period, do mean lower prices for consumers. Properly managed, they stabilize both the producer's and distributor's business. With only a minimum of price fluctuation, there is less risk and uncertainty. Almost any business, except one that is purely speculative, can produce more economically under such conditions. Furthermore, it is a well-known fact that higher prices for milk must normally prevail in large urban centers, than in smaller ones. Health regulations are usually stricter. Transportation charges are higher. Distribution costs are greater. Yet, in Manitoba, where some urban centers are controlled while others are outside the jurisdiction of the Board, the last annual report of the Milk Control Board of Manitoba shows that there were 26 points in rural Manitoba where the price was at least as high—in some cases much higher—than milk prices in the city of Winnipeg.

Within a milk shed, or the jurisdiction of a milk control board, the law

of supply and demand operates just as surely as it does elsewhere. The function of the milk board is to observe and constantly study the operation of this law within its jurisdiction. The law itself is immutable. Inexperienced meddling will mask it and destroy its usefulness. For a board to maintain milk prices at an unduly high level would, sooner or later, result in overproduction, whereas an adequate supply, coupled with the smallest possible surplus, is the ideal to be aimed at. The only way to correct the error of overproduction would be to reduce prices. The reverse, however, is also true: where milk prices are not kept in line with production and distribution costs, farmers are bound to leave it for some more lucrative type of production; and the fact that distributors will show losses is bound to be reflected in poorer consumer service.

One other aspect of milk distribution in cities illustrates the sensitivity of the public to changes in milk prices. Invariably, when milk prices have advanced two or more times during a period of rising prices, some organization — perhaps an organization of women, or labor—urges municipal milk distribution. Invariably, the city council listens to these representations, and just as invariably, after the matter has been aired for several days in the daily press, quietly drops the suggestion. They agree that driving so many milk wagons down one street every day must be very wasteful and costly, though not one of them, in all likelihood, would care to invest his money in a milk distributing business and cash in on some of the economies that are so evidently waiting to be applied. As a means of letting the protesting citizens down as gently as possible, the council may discuss the failure of a senior government to provide a consumer milk subsidy. Having thus done their duty, they lay the matter carefully aside until the next upsurge of public interest, some months or years later. No council has the temerity to tax the ratepayers for the purpose of winning or losing a fraction of a cent on a quart of milk.

MILK boards are not the perfect answer to the milk distribution problem, but they are the best we have. The consumer's right to get milk at a fair price is unquestionable, but the producer's right to receive a fair price is equally unquestionable. What is a fair price is the nub of the question. Without some regulatory body, prices are generally unfair to someone.

For a number of years, what is called "formula pricing" has been tried with more or less success in some U.S. city markets. For the last year or so it has been under careful study by the Ontario Milk Control Board and the Ontario Department of Agriculture. By this method, certain factors such as the levels of wholesale prices and of industrial labor earnings, the farmer's costs of production, and the prices of other dairy products such as cheese and butter, are carefully recorded month by month. Given certain arbitrary weights these indicators provide the basis for a formula which can be readily calculated each month. If the formula so devised is correct for the area, the fixing of milk prices to producers becomes more or less automatic. From there on, it is a matter of determining a fair margin for the distributor. Perhaps, in the course of time, all of our milk boards can rid themselves of a perpetual headache in this manner.



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# The Country Boy and Girl



The Jack-o'-Lantern chuckled,  
Then winked his funny eye—  
"I'd rather be a pumpkin face  
Than be inside a pie!"

HERE I am," called Molly to Bob from the garden where she had gone to find a pumpkin for her Hallowe'en Jack-o'-Lantern.

"What makes an echo, Dad?" she asked at supper that night.

"Good echoes come on clear, still nights," her father answered. "Your voice made an echo down in the garden because when you shouted the sound waves travelled through the air, then hit the front of the house and came back to you. Echoes give back only one or two words—some echoes are clearer than others. Sometimes an old building standing in a wide field will give back a wonderful echo."

"There's a fine echo when you shout down the ravine," said Bob.

"Yes, that should be a good place," replied Dad, "for the ravine is closed at one end. Your dog knows it's a good place for echoes too, for last week when I was driving back from town, I heard him barking in the ravine. When the echo came back he barked again in answer. It was funny to hear him bark, then wait for the echo and bark again."

*Ann Sankey*

## Kathy's Kitten

by Mary Grannan

KATHY'S kitten was black, green-eyed and fluffy. He was an ordinary little kitten, and did the things that ordinary little kittens do. He chased his tail, and he chased his shadow. He played with his ball, and he drank milk. Kathy thought he was just like any other kitten until the day he came home shining with silver dust.

"Where have you been, Buttons?" Kathy asked. "Where did you get the silver dust on your nose? I've never seen dust like this anywhere around and about."

Buttons gave no answer. He walked away, and ever so proudly, to the hearth rug, and lay down and went to sleep. He had a knowing smile on his little black face, and he looked as if he were dreaming beautiful dreams. This annoyed Kathy. She told all her secrets to Buttons, and now she was sure that he had one, that he was not telling to her.

Kathy told her mother about it. Mrs. Carton laughed. "I wouldn't be surprised if he did have a secret, Kathy," she said. "But I wouldn't worry about it. You couldn't go there anyway."

Kathy's eyes widened. "What do you mean, Mum? You know his secret, don't you, and you won't tell either?"

Mrs. Carton smiled. "You haven't asked me to tell," she said.

"I'm asking you now, Mum. Where has Buttons been? Where did he get the silver dust on his nose?"

"I'm just guessing, of course," said Mrs. Carton, "but my guess is, that Buttons has been to the moon."

"To the moon!" gasped Kathy.

"Yes, to the moon! Buttons is a black cat, you know, and this is October. October is a magic month for black cats. The Hallowe'en witches ride the sky on black cats, in October. I think Buttons has been helping the Hallowe'en witches prepare their Hallowe'en party on the moon."

Kathy said no more. Kathy was making up her mind. She had always

shared with Buttons, and now Buttons was going to share with her.

At the usual time that night, she and Buttons went upstairs to bed. Buttons settled himself comfortably into his blue basket. He fell to sleep almost immediately. Kathy tiptoed to the open window and closed it. She also closed the bedroom door, which opened into the hallway.

"Now, Mr. Buttons," she whispered to herself. "Just try to get out tonight, to meet the witches." Then Kathy fell asleep.

It was at exactly twelve o'clock that Kathy was awakened by Buttons' scratching at the windowpane. Kathy sat up in bed and watched for a few seconds. She could see the little black fellow plainly in the moonlight. She laughed. "You can't get out, Buttons," she said. "I shut the window and the door on purpose."

To her astonishment, the little black kitten answered her, not in sad meows, but in words. "Kathy, please, let me out. I've something I must do tonight. There is someplace that I must go!"

"I know," said Kathy. "You must carry a witch to the moon! And I'm not going to let you out, unless you take me with you!"

The little kitten tried to argue that this was impossible.

"I don't see why," said Kathy. "I'm not afraid of Hallowe'en witches, and I'd like to ride with one. If you can carry an old witch, you can carry me, too."

"But I don't really carry the witch. She rides a broom and I steer it," said the kitten. "Please Kathy, let me go. She's waiting for me."

"I'm going too," said Kathy, firmly. She picked up Buttons in her left hand, and with her right, pushed up the window. "Here we are, Witch," she called. "I'm going too."

The witch cackled loudly into the night. "Well upon my pointed black hat!" she said, "You are a brave one! You want to come to the moon and help us make ready the party, eh?"

Kathy nodded.

"Well, hop aboard. We're late now," said the black-robed old lady.

Kathy hopped aboard the broom, and away they went through the sky. Buttons certainly knew the way. The moon welcomed Kathy and laughed when he heard of how she had tricked Buttons. Kathy went to work with right good will. She washed silver dishes, and laid them out for the party. She dusted silver tables and chairs.

She and Buttons slid home on a moonbeam. The next morning, she told her mother all about it.

"I think that you dreamed it," Mother said.

"I don't think so, Mum," said Kathy. She looked at her hands. There was no silver dust, so she's never been sure if it were all a dream.

## A-Nutting We Will Go!

HAVE you ever gone nut-hunting? It is good fun for either a party or a small group of three or four friends. Someone in the group should know of a likely spot to hunt.

Choose a bright sunny day and take a lunch with you. You will be hungry after the tramp. Having a lunch with you, helps to give a picnic air to the outing. Take along some small pails and a sack or two to hold the gathered store.

Even if your harvest is not large, you will enjoy tramping through the woods and along the roadways. The fall coloring is beautiful, the air crisp and fresh. You become aware of sharp, sweet smells of autumn as you scuffle through fallen leaves and over dried grass.

After the hunt is over, carry your share home in a sack. Put the sack in a warm dry place. Later on a winter's evening have a family nut-husking bee. It is a simple matter to remove the husks after they are well dried.

If they remain in their shells, your supply is not likely to melt away. Chopped nut-meats are a tasty addition to cakes, cookies or candy.

## Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 9 of series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

MOST people would be startled if you asked them whether they would like a skunk for a pet. This is understandable, yet the skunk is, in reality, rather an engaging and friendly little fellow. For one thing, he fears nobody and can therefore afford to be on good terms with everyone.

His appearance in the farmyard is usually enough to set the whole household marshalling their forces against him, yet the good he does the farmer far outweighs the occasional damage he may do. He is—and this is surprising for one so rolypoly—an expert mouser, but his particular pastime is catching grasshoppers. One will see few sights more engaging than to watch mamma skunk and her five or six babies out in a field at dusk, pursuing grasshoppers. The chill evenings of early autumn are exactly suited to their taste. The grasshoppers then cling to the grass stems like ripe fruit—which our striped friend likes. Also at this time the skunks grow rolling

fat, in preparation for the long winter which they spend mostly in sleep.

The skunk is a pleasing study in black and white: the divided stripe which runs along his back is sometimes rather tricky to draw. The accompanying group of sketches is the result of watching a skunk for the better part of an afternoon and then making a series of memory studies of his various activities. This is best done with a brush and India ink, and is a very satisfactory way to get some pleasing patterns in black and white as he goes about investigating everything that might be of interest to him.

At one time a family of skunks lived in the cellar under my studio. We respected each other's oddities and got along famously. They not only provided me with models, but threw in a good bit of entertainment to boot. A word of caution may not be out of place while sketching skunks: Unless you are on exceptionally friendly terms, do not approach them closer than, say, six feet. It is better!



# THE Country GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME  
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## Livestock Marketing

THERE is urgent need for livestock producers to realize as fully as possible, the present livestock marketing situation. The sympathetic understanding and practical help of everyone directly concerned, especially the livestock owner, will be required if a satisfactory solution is to be effected of a very difficult problem. The producer alone can control the heavy flow of livestock that normally moves to central markets during the fall months. He is, therefore, in a very strategic position to help.

The producer's position is further complicated by the fact that he faces a double-barrelled problem. In addition to an unprecedented livestock marketing situation, he is confronted by an unprecedented crop of wheat and coarse grains. Grain handling facilities, including transportation, have been taxed to the point where low delivery quotas have been necessary. These low quotas, in turn, have made it impossible for many producers to meet harvesting expenses from current receipts. In these circumstances, some livestock would ordinarily be sold to make up the temporary deficiency.

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THE more generally the basic facts relating to Canada's present livestock marketing dilemma are known, the easier it will be to keep the situation from getting out of hand. For producers, the facts are especially significant.

Normally, we produce in Canada far more cattle, sheep and hogs than we can eat. We have been dependent customarily on two great consuming markets, Britain and the United States, to take our surplus. Britain, unfortunately, no longer offers a market for this surplus, because her dollar shortage has led her to look elsewhere for supplies. Last year, however, we sold to the United States, despite extremely high prices and a smaller surplus than the year before, 155,000 cattle, 12,000 calves, 20,000 sheep and lambs and 93 million pounds of dressed beef and veal. More than two-thirds of our exports of live cattle and over 80 per cent of our surplus sheep and lambs, come from the four western provinces.

Immediately after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan, in late February, the United States, in justifiable self-defence, cut off even this outlet, by imposing an embargo against all our cattle, sheep and swine. The shock of sharply reduced prices was more keenly felt because of the high prices which had prevailed during 1951. It is true, however, that lower hog prices had materialized before the heavy fall run of last year. In early February, before the outbreak in Saskatchewan, the basis of support prices had been changed from \$32.50 for Wiltshire sides, at seaboard, to \$26 warm dressed weight, Grade A carcasses, at public stockyards, Toronto and Montreal (\$24.50, Winnipeg). It has been announced that this support will be continued until December 31.

Under this new policy, it was possible for the Agricultural Prices Support Board to accumulate pork stocks. Marketings even larger than had been anticipated soon led to the canning of surplus pork, and, eventually, to its distribution on the domestic market at reduced prices, under the trade names of the various processors. Experience meanwhile has found this method faulty, and government labelling of the canned surplus is in preparation. Pork stocks accumulated during the spring run were nevertheless substantially reduced during the summer. Fall marketings will intensify the problem again.

Beginning January 1, the floor price will be reduced to \$23, Toronto and Montreal. Meanwhile, the board has been making, and undoubtedly will continue to make, strenuous efforts to move Canada's surplus pork supply. Some items, such as canned hams, can move into the United States still.

Some pork will eventually reach Korea and the Canadian troops; and at this writing there is still some prospect of a market in western Germany for quantities that so far have not been announced.

The pork problem, however, is very different from that presented by beef. Once canned, it can be stored anywhere. For beef, cold storage is required, of which there is only a limited amount in Canada. Moreover, adequate cold storage facilities must be reserved for other perishable products. It is quite impossible, therefore, for the government merely to buy beef and store it, because the available storage would not hold it. Fortunately, a three-way arrangement between Britain, New Zealand and Canada proved possible, under which about 63 million pounds of Canadian beef will replace New Zealand beef in the British market. Of this quantity, however, about 50 million pounds had already been purchased by the end of September, leaving only 13 million pounds as margin for the board to operate on during the heavy fall-marketing period. After this small quantity is acquired, no alternative outlet is in sight until the U.S. embargo is removed. Unless the board meets with unexpected good fortune in locating some other export market, we must consume in Canada, or give away, all meat in excess of our very limited storage space.

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FEW, we believe, will be able to offer much fair criticism of the government and the board for its handling of the difficult and unprecedented situation which has developed. Producers have been given an undertaking that a floor will be maintained until the embargo is lifted. When this may occur is anybody's guess, and the guesses range from January to May. Since April 22, a support price of \$25, basis "good" steers, Toronto, has been effective, and will continue until November 15 for heavy steers and heifers. For other finished cattle—good or better—the floor was reduced to \$23 on September 29, to continue until April 1, if the embargo remains. After that date the floor price is to be raised to \$25.

Hindsight would seem to suggest that the floor has been a little too generous. If there were no embargo, some market-wise people have believed it questionable whether many cattle could be shipped to U.S. markets to advantage now, as compared with the existing floor price. The suggestion has also been made that more cattle and hogs could be moved off farms and substantially less poundage of meat accumulated for storage, if encouragement were given to the shipment of lighter animals instead of withholding cattle from the markets for heavier weights. The truth seems to be that one or the other method had to be chosen. If the heavier weights have been preferred, it has not been for lack of consideration of the alternative.

Whatever way one looks at the problem, the producer must provide the key to a successful solution. If he sends too many cattle to market during the fall and winter, he may work directly to his own disadvantage. If he markets thin, unfinished cattle, there will be no price support. On the other hand, if he takes advantage of the build-up of feed supplies over the past three years, and carries his cattle over winter wherever practicable, there is either a two-cent margin, or removal of the U.S. embargo awaiting him by April 1. It is true that no one can guarantee any specific U.S. market level, even after we are able to move our cattle there. Also, there are likely to be about 500,000 Mexican cattle on the U.S. market during the next 12 months. Most of these, it is believed, will find their way onto the ranges. In any case, it is unrealistic to hope that Canada, with surplus livestock to market, and only 14 million people, can maintain livestock markets for any length of time at levels above those existing in a country of 156 million people, who possess about half of the world's industrial power.

## Election Fervor

OUR neighbors to the south are now fully engaged with their quadrennial political celebration—the presidential election. What was looked forward to hopefully at the beginning, as a dignified campaign, guaranteed by the worth and standing of the respective candidates, has turned out to be

something else, not easily described. From the comparatively safe neutrality of the Canadian prairies, the 1952 presidential furore seems remarkable for an unusual mixture of dissimilar ingredients, nearly all of unpredictable strength. If, to the normally vigorous Americanism of the average U.S. citizen, there is added the deep and bitter yearning of the old guard Republicans for the fleshpots of patronage, as well as the potent factors of communism, corruption and McCarthyism, the elements of a dispute are abundantly provided. Add President Truman as a pugnacious defender of the Fair Deal; and Senator Taft as an implacable opponent of Trumanism. Place all of these in the context of the foreign commitments made by the U.S., including the holding war in Korea, and the scene is ready for the principal figures, Governor Adlai Stevenson and General Eisenhower. After the intellectual quality and measured independence of Governor Stevenson have been set against the moral crusade and glamour of General Eisenhower, any observant Canadian is likely to guess the outcome on November 4, as correctly as the most partisan enthusiast in the contest.

U.S. presidential elections, including congressional elections taking place at the same time, are becoming fantastically expensive. U.S. News and World Report suggests that the cost this year will probably reach \$85 million; and this without counting the cost of balloting. When Theodore Roosevelt roared across the presidential stage from 1901 to 1908, the people of the United States numbered around 85 million. Today there are 156 million, and among them many more millions of voters to woo. Moreover, there are radio and television, special planes and trains, and more and larger news magazines and newspapers to do it with, to say nothing of inflated dollars and billions more of them, with which to pay for the experience. Canada's mild clamor during a general election would be lost in the echo of the 1952 U.S. election fervor. Meanwhile, the world looks on with wonder and amazement. Even the business of the United Nations is delayed while Uncle Sam's household gives its political linen a thorough airing.

## Milk Distribution

RECENTLY in Chicago, Dr. Charles Glen King, scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation, New York, described the flash-sterilization of milk, for canning, as the most exciting event that has occurred in the dairy industry. By this method the flavor is preserved.

A fresh milk flavor in preserved milk would do much to remove many of the difficulties and complexities now confronting a disturbed dairy industry. It might, in time, even simplify the problems of milk control boards to the point of extinction for both boards and their problems. The possibility is intriguing, not only from the viewpoint of the efficient distribution of a highly essential food product, but also from the standpoint of rationalizing an equally essential industry based on it. It is, indeed, a further and most interesting piece of evidence of the impact which science is exerting on world agriculture, and especially that of North America.

Consumers can thus look forward, at perhaps no distant date, to a solution of one of the most vexatious problems of whole milk distribution. The prospect is inviting, because the duplication of milk routes on city streets is wasteful, beyond all question. Gone, too, would be the serious producer problem of producing surplus milk under high-cost conditions, which must be turned into butter and other by-products of the dairy industry. Under present conditions, also, and because milk is so highly perishable and universally used, producers of fluid milk must cluster around individual city markets, whether the soil, climate and other factors making for efficient production are favorable, or not. City councils, with fresh, canned, full-flavored milk available, could cast aside forever their periodical discussions about municipal milk distribution. The food stores would almost certainly carry milk in cans sized to fit the family refrigerator; the consumers' associations in that glad day would worry no more about the price of milk than about the prices of corn or beans; and milk would be able to vacate the political stage.